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THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE CHURCHES.

DISCOURSES UPON THE PRESENT CRISIS.

Causes for Gratitude and Humility.

Below we give reports of a large number of discourses delivered in the churches of this City and Brooklyn, yesterday, upon the present political crisis, and the causes we have for thanksgiving and for humiliation and prayer. In almost every instance, the churches were well filled, and in some, only standing-room was to be had.

DISCOURSE OF REV. DR. POTTS.

THE DUTY OF CONCILIATION.

Rev. Dr. Potts, at the Presbyterian Church in University-place preached, to a large and attentive congregation of whom Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky, was one, a sermon from the text:

Matthew v.: 9.—"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

A broad land, rich in fertile soils and mineral wealth, a favorable climate, a sea-line abounding in the facilities for commerce—liberty to expand in the direction of religion, learning and wealth—these constitute the permanent reasons why the people of this State should be grateful to God. Besides these, when we take the more limited range of the past year's history, it presents the additional claims upon our gratitude, arising from an almost unexampled abundance of the fruits of the earth, general health and—what to a Christian's eye is of more consequence than these—an increase in the vigor of religious principles and institutions.

These things hath God done for us; not man, not we ourselves. They are heaven-sent; and that they are so we can easily see, when we recall former years during which, although labor, industry and opportunity were the same, our harvests were blighted, diseases swept over the people, and other adversities turned joy into mourning. But it is only, when we compare what God has done for him, and man has done for himself, between the benign movements of God's government, and the wild and blundering management of man, we all feel how much gratitude we owe to God, and how little to man. It is indeed the chief of our permanent reasons for gratitude, that God is on the throne; otherwise we should have ten thousand more evils to deplore—evils, the result of our perverse abuse of God's mercies, our narrowness of view and our disregard of the Divine laws of duty. More or less, this mingling of the reasons for joy with the reasons for sorrow is to be found in every year's experience. "*I will sing of mercy and of judgment*," may be said by every human being, every day and hour of his life; for what human being is sunk so low in the scale of happiness that he has not some mercy left to give thanks for, and who has reached a position in which he has not some cross to bear? Smiles and sighs alternate, and if there be a time to laugh there is a time to mourn.

If so, there is always a question to be settled by every man as he studies his own life from day to day, whether his condition, at any given time, calls for more of joy than sorrow, or for more of sorrow than joy—whether humiliation under God's chastisement, or exultation under God's beneficence, be his present duty—whether gratitude to God requires of him to shut his eyes to the evils of his condition, and look only at his pleasures. Some talk of the duty of cheerfulness, as if it were a standing duty under all circumstances. But it is shallow philosophy and a shallow religion which exacts cheerfulness from one who is at the moment draining the bitter dregs of sin and trouble. On the contrary, woe to those who make light of their causes for sorrow. The triflers who mock when they should be sober, and with a pretense of cheerfulness and courage, persist in crying "Peace, peace," although they are approaching evil, about to knock at their doors, and cry out "There is no peace."

It is true that adversities may be and ought to be converted into occasions for benefiting us, but in order that they may be so employed, it is necessary that they should not be ignored, or their real nature and meaning trifled with. The truest wisdom and courage is that which fears a real danger, but, at the same time, confronts it, and seeks to avert or profit by it. And if it be a sin, or even a weakness to be sometimes in great heaviness, then we must accuse the noblest spirits, even such as the great and brave Paul, of giving way to an infirmity. Instead of this, we believe that their grief was their glory, not their shame.

I am not ashamed, nor will you be, I trust, my friends, to place ourselves in such company, and while we devoutly bring our tributary thank-offering to a bountiful God, we will not think those offerings diminished in value by the tears which drop on them as we lay them on the altar. Our country is in danger. If this be so, then to the extent to which we believe in the imminence and greatness of the danger, we cannot exclude painful solicitudes from mingling with our thanksgivings. If there be any here, who hold the danger to be altogether imaginary or greatly exaggerated, my words will with such either pass for nothing, or be regarded as injurious.

Asking leave respectfully to differ from them, I must throw myself upon their candor and forbearance, and under my responsibility to a higher judgment-seat, speak according to the light I have.

I feel, in truth, little apprehension of doing any serious damage to the great and universal interests which are at stake, because it is my purpose to take my position upon those peaceful principles of religion which are universally admitted and admired, however little they be put in practice. It is fitting for the messengers of God, in all times, to re-echo the song of angels which heralded the coming of the Prince of Peace, and especially now should they strive to make it sing as loudly as they can through the din of contention. Whether men will hear, or whether they will refuse to hear, our obligation remains the same, to study the interests of Truth and righteousness by the mild sun-light of peace and love, not by the glaring torch of war. There has been from Press and Platform, and, alas! Pulpit, also, enough of violence, in the shape of violent counsels, unfounded misstatement, and aggravating taunts and sarcasms, which, though they have been uttered professedly in the interests of Liberty and humanity, have so obviously the flavor of *injustice*, (I purposely use a trite word, but wish it to be taken in its broadest sense,) that we cannot wonder that they should have excited the evil passions of men. But it is not the method of the Gospel to provoke retort and recrimination, but rather to reconcile differences if they be not essentially irreconcilable; and if they should prove to be irreconcilable, then to leave it to the parties to work out, each upon their own ground, their separate convictions. Persuasion not force, reason not intimidation, gentle words not scornful taunt, is the method of the Gospel, and much as it is ignored, it is the will of God that it shall govern corporations of men, as well as individuals, in their dealings with one another. So far as it is not allowed its legitimate control in families, in associations, in national life, it implies great guilt somewhere—some blinding passion, some pride, ambition, wounded vanity, revenge, lust, or other form of selfishness. The origin of the wars and commotions which can be traced upon the scroll of history in lines of blood, will be always found in the one or more of these passions and appetites which begin in the soul. Nor can these passions conceal their character from the eyes of the heart-searching God, from the fact that they always employ religion, humanity, law, prerogatives, right, liberty, and other noble words, for their pretexts. But does the fact that this is so—that human differences have always an evil origin, that they imply on one side or on the other, and much oftener on both, some violation of the Law of God, which is the law of Love, which is the law of Justice, which is the law of Order and Peace—or does the kindred fact that this grand Law, though binding on individuals, is so often regarded as an impracticable arbiter between the contending interests of States—prove that it may be disregarded with propriety and impunity? None who reverences truth or justice, love or mercy, will say as much. No, the difficulty lies not in the denial of the excellence and fitness of the principles of God's laws, as they are interpreted by God's Gospel, but in the application of those principles. The most difficult of all cases for adjustment, are those differences in the honest judgments of men, which assume the sacred character of conscientious obligations, arising under a law confessedly higher than any mere interests and enactments of men. It is in speaking of these professedly conscientious differences that we incur the danger of yielding an inalienable and unchangable duty or right—or, on the other hand, of having to maintain that duty and that right at the cost even of violence and blood. No doubt, occasions have sometimes occurred for making this terrible choice between cowardly submission and uncompromising resistance to injustice. But even in these cases, it still remains true, that if the divine spirit and laws of Christ had been observed by both sides, the choice either would not have been necessary, or would have been greatly ameliorated in respect to its worst features.

I am quite aware that I utter truisms. But what else can I do, unless I should attempt to lift the actual matters in dispute between the sections of this land, and apply to them the great moral principles of Christianity. This is a task which would require more space than I have at my command here, and more ability than I pretend to. It is for these reasons, and no other, that I do not choose to enter upon the matters in controversy as a disputant, but, in my limited field of influence, to stand at the side of the Master and utter the counsels of Peace. I well know that it is an ungracious and dangerous task to belong to no party, but the party of the country, generally involves the necessity of implicitly, if not explicitly condemning the spirit or the measures of rival parties. If I say I will belong to neither, it is not because I would evade responsibility. As a citizen or as a minister of Christ, I will not practice the concealment of any opinion I entertain, if the expression of it can be of any service to any great interest; but of that fact, I must be allowed to be my own judge, under my responsibility to God and my fellows.

Avoiding the heats of mere party, I hope and believe the Pulpit of the Christian communion to which I count it an honor to belong, will fulfil the office of the peace-maker, and with one voice counsel to-day the cultivation of that spirit of mutual forbearance, that moderation and candor, that mutual respect and consideration for one another's real difficulties and real rights, which are absolutely necessary at the present moment, if we are to avoid the tremendous perils which follow in any war, and most of all a civil war. I shall not stand alone among my brethren, North and South, East and West, who belong to the great body of my own Church—in exhorting all parties to weigh well the questions involved, before they come to the conclusion that the differences are essential and irreconcilable, and the further and final conclusion that these differences justify a complete rupture, even though it involves the abrogation of the government, and the disintegration of the nation, possibly into many parts. I hear in imagination many a voice to-day suggesting the inquiry whether the points actually and professedly at issue, the mistakes and injuries committed on both sides, which have caused mutual complaint and recrimination, are brought any any nearer to a solution and redress by a revolution—for it *would be* a revolution—and one, alas! which *may* be attended with untold mischiefs. I hear them ask, as I myself ask from both sides, whether, with the broken fragments of the Union strewed around them, either party will be any nearer to their professed objects, and especially that object which both parties profess to regard as chief, *the well-being of the slave*, which either party seeks in its own way. This, it seems to me, is a primary question—a central, hinging question, on which all collateral questions move and ought to move—a great social question—infinitely interesting and pregnant whichever way it is decided—a question, however, which, as I believe, it is the peculiar right and duty of one of the parties to decide for itself, under any circumstances, and most of all under a Constitution which expressly reserves to them that right.

It is considerations like these, which should make all parties pause, and casting aside all mere party ends, look in the face the vast difficulties which have already arisen, and the still more perilous complications which may yet arise, as soon as the bond of Union is snapped. *Will such a revolution be for the most good or the most evil to all concerned, all things considered?* This is the point. Whatever opinions may be entertained on either hand, as to the fundamental principle or the present expediency of Slavery itself, it must be remembered that *that* question does not belong to the debatable points now at issue; for, in fact, the great mass of our citizens acknowledge that it is a matter for separate State control, and that it is so recognized by the Constitution. The point at issue is, whether those who now have a numerical majority and who regard it as an anomalous institution, shall permit it to be extended into unoccupied territory, the common property of both, or on the contrary, encircle it with a wall, within whose impassable limits it shall be left to flourish or perish, as the case may be. Hence the commotion—and the resolute purpose of that portion of our countrymen who hold themselves aggrieved by such a policy, to take the solution into their own hands, and defend what they consider their own honor and safety by retiring from a Union whose terms of compact they affirm have been repeatedly and in various ways broken. After long and earnest debates; after many mutual exasperations; after vehement threatenings on the one side, treated with contemptuous unbelief of their sincerity on the other side; after the failure of many temperate and patriotic men to bring about a conciliation of conflicting views and interests, we have now reached a dead-lock, which threatens indescribable disasters, the least of which is the palsy of commercial confidence and prosperity, and that, too, at a moment when all the elements of such prosperity are more abundant than usual.

I do not enter into the details. I do not assume to settle the solemn question, where lies the responsibility for this state of things? I even deprecate the attempt to weigh in exact scales the comparative shares which this, that, or the other party, this, that, or the other policy has had in producing the present embarrassments. Can either section claim to be free from fault? Nor do I seek to [illegible] severely from the portended overthrow of our whole Temple, should the madness of men undermine its foundations. The very thought, to one who knows what the breaking of any Constitution of any State, however faulty, is fraught with well-founded alarms. What must it be when the convulsions of revolution come upon a land so related in its parts, so homogeneous in its interests as ours? Like timbers held together with clinched nails, no separation can be effected without a wrenching and a fracture, which will make it hard to say which of the remnants is most injured and most useless. Our temple was put together by cunning workmen, who labored at it night and day, yet slowly and cautiously, as if they meant it to endure through all time. It was the fruit of mutual compromises and adjustments, each yielding something, each securing much, and the whole cemented by the bond of fraternal interest; and, although temporary and local imperfections in its workings were to be expected in any machinery made by human hands, and involving the complex and varying conditions of human interests, yet has it developed a power of adjustment which has made it the wonder of some, the envy of others, and the foster parent of the millions who live prosperously under its influences. Should it be ruptured, then will those who now enjoy its benefits, ignorantly or unconsciously as they do the atmosphere they breathe, know its value by the loss of it. Passionate minds, exasperated by real or fancied injuries, arising from certain contingent workings of its provisions, may question in a scornful way its advantages; but the sober and discreet, who are better read in the history of governments and revolutions, will regard our Constitutional Union as a precious deposit, —precious for the good it secures, and precious on account of the evils it has averted,—and they will continue to pray to the last, "*Esto perpetua.*"

But it is, after all, a human structure, and its working is in human hands. Imperfect hands, moved by imperfect minds, these must always be in danger of misunderstanding and mismanaging their rights and duties, overstraining both. Is it not so now? Let us not criminate or recriminate. Let us—and this is the drift of my remarks—call in the temperate and conciliatory spirit of Christian love, in its various forms of humility, for our own faults, and forbearance and patience toward the faults of others. Let us amend what is wrong, yield what is non-essential in principle, and courageously confess error where error has been committed. This is the gentle spirit of the Gospel, and we would plead with all parties to the present alienation and strife, to remember that this spirit claims by a Divine right to govern in the Cabinet, the Senate, the Forum, as well as in the Church and family. Only in the measure in which it does so can human rights and duties secure a durable adjustment. Only in that case can the life of a nation realize the conception of growth without distortion, reform without revolution.

Prompted by this spirit, we shall be withheld from "beginning the reformation of the State by its subversion. We should approach even its faults as to the wounds of a father, with pious awe and trembling solicitude, and look with horror on those children of their country who are prompt rashly to hack that aged parent in pieces and put him into the kettle of magicians, in hope that by their poisonous weeds and wild incantations they may regenerate the paternal condition and renovate their father's life."

We believe that a little reflection will convince any intelligent mind, that all assumption of infallibility on either side, in cases where complex interests and duties are concerned, is far more likely to widen than to unite those differences of judgment which take the character of conscientious obligations, but men are apt to appeal to conscience for their justification; but conscience may be wrong, for want of light, or because held in the grasp of some subtle passion. It is for each man to respect another's conscience, as well as to maintain his own, with a profound sense of his. fallibility. And this, especially in cases where the point at issue is not a question of positive and express law given by God, (in which case there can be but one course,) but a question involving many considerations of humanity and expediency, about which there may be differences of opinion even among intelligent and honest men. This too is a powerful argument for peace. This is the necessary limitation of what are called matters of conscience. This is the basis of those compromises and concessions, without which no one of the human interests, in the family, the business world, the church and the State could be carried on for a single hour. This principle calls upon men to wait for light, and to ask for help from God in the form of Providential openings which will make the way of duty plain, and relieve all parties from the necessity of resorting to the fatal arbiter, the *ultima ratio*, force.

Is there, then, no Christian statesmanship left in our land, which can, by in such vigor around the centre of our Constitutional Union, as to preserve it from ruin? Are the differences, in our case, so essentially irreconcilable, that nothing remains but separation? Will either or both of the interests in question maintain, from whatever cause, an attitude that makes collision, with all the unimaginable evils, imminent and certain?

May God in infinite mercy forbid! But, should it not please Him to repair the mischiefs which men bring upon themselves, nothing is left for us but to rejoin with earnest breath the obligation and advantage of applying to such an emergency the principles of the Gospel of Peace. If the people of this land cannot live in a unity of spirit and interests if their

thus and tumults, the world is prosperous, if by these convulsions the race is freed from oppression,—thoroughly aroused and incited to bolder enterprise and nobler moral character.

We are, then, to study the advance of Christ's Kingdom in the whole aspect of the world. The Church is of the people. God's Church means the whole human race. Our separate Churches are but doors to the spiritual interior. The good men, who love God and man with overwhelming affection, of all nations, of every tongue, are the true Church.

To-day we are assembled to give thanks for National mercies, I need not remind you of the year that is closing. Who knew when January set her cold and calm face towards the future, that she was the herald of such a summer? Whenever was there a year so fertile? so propitious to all industry? It has been a procession of rejoicing results—a very holyday year.

The soil awoke with new ardor; every thing, that lived by the soil, felt the inspiration. Every root and every blade, and every stem, and every bough, has this year tasked itself for prodigal bounty. Except a narrow strip, this continent has been so blessed with husbandry as to make this year memorable, even among years hitherto most eminent. The meadow, the tilled fields, the grazing pasture, the garden, the vineyard, the orchard, the cherry, berries of the fence-rows and wild wall-vines, have been clothed with unexampled bounty. Nature seems to have lacked messengers to convey her intents of kindness, and the Summer, like a road surprised with quadruple freight, has not been able to find conveyance for all its treasures. The very seas have felt the divine ardor. The fisherman never reaped such harvests from the moist furrows of the ocean. And these husbandmen of the sea, who reap where they have not sowed, and grow rich upon harvests which they have not tilled, have this year put in the crooked hook for their sickles with admiring gladness for the strange and unwonted abundance of the deep.

All the sons of God rejoice, and all good men rejoice. It needs but one element to complete the satisfaction. If we could be sure that this is God's mercy, meant for good and tending thereto, we should have full cups to-day. That satisfaction is not denied. The Mayor of New-York, in a proclamation in view of all this prodigal year that has heaped the poor man's home with abundance, is pleased to say—that in his "*judgment the country either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no feature for which we should be thankful.*" We could ask no more. When bad men rejoice, good men sorrow—when bad men grieve, good men may rejoice. When God rains mercies we are glad to know that Satan pines and grumbles. It should ever be so. *Let us rejoice.* [Sensation.]

But it is not, now, to these topics that I shall confine my remarks. I propose to glance at other

REASONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

1. The advantage and increasing influence of nations, which, in the main tend to conserve human liberty, and the decadence and dwindling of those nations that have flourished by exaction and tyranny is matter of gratulation.

2. The emergence of the common people to that degree of political power that makes it necessary now, for the whole of Western Europe to ask their permission for any crown or monarch, is cheering and auspicious.

Crowns once were of gold beaten out upon the people's backs; now, the strongest crowns are paper, made of the paper votes of the people!

3. The resurrection of Italy is another memorable event of the year. I see as many signs and tokens of a Divine presence in Italy as there were in the emancipation and conduct of the Israelites from Egypt. That such a conjunction of events should have taken place; that such a monarch as VICTOR EMANUEL should have sat waiting; that such a consummate statesman, of noblest wisdom and patriotism, as CAVOUR, should have been prepared and ready; that such a hero—simple, true, pure, disinterested, self-sacrificing, skillful and lion-like, as GARIBALDI, should have come, at the hour, marks the planning of God! Men never devise such combinations. That *either* of them should have appeared would have been significant. That *all* should come together—a soldier, to beat down old despotisms; a statesman, to organize new liberties; a just and patriot King, to preside over the people's government—a people divided for centuries, now united—this reveals the mind and will of God. *Let us rejoice!*

4. The growing moderation of monarchs, the quiet improvement of the people, the emancipation of the serfs of Russia, ought to engage our attention and receive our sympathy. There is a great work begun. Its ends we cannot even suspect. God does not tell beforehand his plans. But by the clearing made for the foundations, the materials gathering, the workmen employed, we judge that no mean structure is about to arise.

5. In the rest of the world there are signs, but more remote, of good. Heathen nations grow weaker, Christian nations stronger. Christianity now rules the world. Who may war, how long, for what, with whom, depends upon the will of Christian people. There is a Christian police around the globe!

6. Our own land has not been behind. In this march of nations our country has kept step. We know it by the victories of *ideas*, by the recognition of *principles*, by the ascendancy of *justice*, and by the witnessing and ratifying rage of all who love oppression and oppressors.

To-day should not be profaned by partisan congratulations; but we should be ungrateful to GOD, who has guided us through peril and darkness, and at length brought us forth with illustrious victory, if we did not to-day remember with fervent gratitude and devout thanksgiving, the resurrection of Liberty from the grave of the Fathers!

The tree of life, whose leaves were for the healing of the nations, had been evilly dealt with. Its boughs had been lopped, its roots stoned, till its fruit was gnarly. Upon its top had been set grafts of bitter fruits, that grew and sucked out all the sap from the better branches, and up, in its trunk the wild boar of the forests whetted his tusks. But now again it blooms. Its roots have found the river, and shall not want again. The grafts of bitter fruits are blown out, and mighty spearsmen have hunted the swine back to his thickets. The air is fragrant in its opening buds, the young fruit is setting. God hath returned and looked upon it, and, behold, Summer is in all its branches!

To some it may seem that the light in this picture is too high, and the background not dark enough. I do not wish you to think that the background is not dark! It is! There is excitement—there is brewing mischief. The clouds lie buried along the Southern horizon. The Caribbean Sea that breeds tornadoes and whirlwinds, has heaped up its treasures of storms portentous that seem about to break. *Let them break!* LET THEM BREAK! God has appointed their bounds. Not till the sea drives back the shore, and the Atlantic submerges the Continent, will this tumult of an angry people move the firm decrees of God. He who came to open prison doors, to deliver captives, to loose those that are bound, is among us. We are surrounded by airy hosts greater than those which the prophets of old saw filling the mountains. God is with us. The very rage of wickedness shows his presence, and, while we tremble, let us *rejoice*, not triumph, nor bustle, nor make invidious comparisons, nor throw fuel into the flames, already too hot. But, with a sober joy, a temperate and beneficent joy, let us give thanks to God, that he has begun to recall this nation from a course that would have wrought utter destruction, and that now, though waves are beating, and the tempest is upon the ship, she has changed her course, and heads right away from the breakers and the sands!

But be sure that in these times there can be *no safe navigation* except that which clings to *great and universal principles*. Fear will betray us, selfish interest will betray us, vain glory will destroy us, pride will wreck. But justice and liberty are pilots that do not lose their craft. They steer by a Divine compass—they know the hand that holds the winds and the storms. It is always safe to be *right*, and our business is not so much to seek peace, as the causes of peace. Let us have the secret of God with us, and who can harm us? "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." Let us then beware of running into the very danger that we dread and shun!

1. Let us remember that our national prosperity depends not upon the freaks of parties, or the words of men. But upon certain natural laws, which are the foundation of all prosperity. God's will in nature is stronger than States or armies. If we adhere to those social, moral and political truths with which this nation made its advent, we shall reap in the future what we have reaped in the past. In the end right political economy will work out prosperous national economy, and if for want of faith in the safety of rectitude, you abandon sound and proved principles, all your good intentions will not save you. The mariner who should take refuge in the great Maëlstrom, thinking it a safe harbor will learn quickly that good intentions are good follies when not based upon natural laws; while papers and parties are in full outcry, and nostrums are advertised, and scared politicians are at their wits' ends, (without having gone far either—[laughter]) and men with weak minds bewildered stand imbecile and doubting, know ye, that the way of peace is principle—accessible and easy. We have trod the rough path already—now be firm, give up no truth, no right, but with moderation of spirit and kindness of temper hold the reins of right with iron grasp. The chargers will plunge awhile, going this way and that, but soon the chariot will resume its equilibrium, and will roll peacefully onward, drawn by obedient steeds. The way is to go FORWARD—but some men steer round and round in the eddying pool, never getting beyond the agitation and always wondering why they are so behindered and be troubled.

But it is rank infidelity, and at such a time as this, stupendous infatuation, to suppose that the greatness of this nation ever sprung from the wisdom of expedients, instead of the power of settled principles. Your harbor did not make you rich—you made the harbor. Your ships did not create commerce; your commerce made your ships, and you made the commerce that made the ships. Your stores did not make traffic; traffic made the stores. Your factories did not create enterprise. Your ferries, your communities, your treaties and your legislation did not create national prosperity. Our past greatness sprung from our obedience to God's natural and moral law. We had men trained to courage, to virtue, to wisdom. And manhood conceived in the fear of God has made this nature. These are God's vice-gerents. If they govern as He governs they shall be creators on the earth. Manhood conceived in the fear of God, I repeat, has made this nation—not that we have known how to dodge and duck and play in all the microscopic tricks of statesmanship; nay, nay; but because we have lived and counselled in the fear of the Lord, and cursed be he who in the day of trial counsels the people to turn from that path, or cling to the pretending arm of ought besides the omnipotence of our God and the God of our fathers.

2. Let us not then be discontented nor solicitous o anything, but to hold fast to truth and rectitude; especially let us not be foolishly fearful of excitement Our age resembles the world's growth by this, that

EXCITEMENT IS WHOLESOME.

When men low down as such, begin to be stirred up—the most active part of their animal nature—passion is excited. But when men have out-grown barbarism and live in moral and intellectual elements, excitement invariably rouses up the higher nature! Among savages excitement ranks downwards, and rages among a christian and civilized people, it works cleaner institutions, more heroic purposes—lofuer enthusiasms.

We ought to be afraid of refusing God's work. He has appointed this people and our day for one of those world-battles on which ages turn.

OURS IS A FIVOTAL PERIOD. The strife is between a dead past and a living future—between a wasting evil and a flourishing good—between *Barbarism and Civilization*. [Subdued applause.] You may not have asked for or desired this conflict. God has sent it to you. It has come, and you MUST TAKE SIDES.

Your only option is—which side? If you accept the radical ideas of the North you contest for civilization—if for those of the South you contest for barbarism. There is, there can be, no further compromise. There have been many things between us that were fair subjects for argumentation, and for honest difference of opinion, about which one side might claim with apparent equity, what the other side would with equal vehemence deny. But now they are all swept away—there's a fair, free range from battery to battery—the guns are loaded and the match prepared—the conflict is coming, and you must take sides—away with compromises—and woe be to that luckless wight, who in the rage of battle is found midway between the two. He's of no use to either, and a fair shot for both. At last the North has been called upon to stand up and fight. Not for Connecticut clocks, not for ear-rings or slave whips, not for cart-wheels or prints, or carriages or lines, but for principle and for God. God is worthy the occasion if you are not worthy of him. A nobler field was never found. A contest between Christian civilization and savage barbarism.

I do not pronounce the Southern people to be a barbarous people; I say nothing about them; I make no charge. If the things that are done there were done here, I should say they were barbarous. I may not know. I do, however, unhesitatingly say that the distinctive idea of the Free States is an element of Christian civilization, and that of the South is barbaric; and that the real conflict in this nation to-day is between Barbarism and Civilization. The one is like a pure white alabaster box, full of all purities and refinements—the other is like Pandora's box, full of all evils and black, black wickedness. The conflict, then, has come; and it is my business to keep you in the ranks, and to see that you are inspired to fight with heroism.

The condition of the common people measures the position of any nation on the scale of civilization. And the condition of *work* measures the character of its common people. Not where the head is, but where the feet are, that determines a nation's position.

The Southern States and the Northern alike found poisonous seeds sown in colonial days. The North chose to weed it out the South determined to cultivate it and see what it would bring forth. The harvest time has come. We are reaping what we sowed, and then what they sowed. They sowed to the wind, and now they reap the whirlwind. Let us keep in view the *causes* of things. Our prosperity is the fruit of seed sown. Their fears, anxieties, alarms, excitements, tumults and troubles, are fruit of seed sown. All that we demand is, *let each reap his own harvest!*

It is this that convulses the South. They wish to reap fruits of liberty from the seeds of Slavery. Since they cannot, they demand that *we shall make it up to them*. The amount of the whole controversy is this, that the United States Government are bound to *make* Slavery as good as Liberty for all purposes of material life! This is beyond Omnipotence. Shall we sow thistles and gather grapes?—sow thorns and harvest figs? Be not deceived, God is not mocked Whatsoever a man sows, that also shall he reap.

The Southern States have organized society around a rotten core—*Slavery*; the Northern States organized society about a vital heart—*Liberty*. At length both stand mature. There they are in contrast. God holds them up to the ages and nations, that men may see the difference.

And now there is a conflict—which is to yield?

Is Liberty to uncover her fair head? Shall she lay aside her opal-lined crown and her diamond-studded sceptre upon the altar of oppression? Shall she walk captive? Or shall black Slavery be discrowned and abased? The two Queens cannot reign in the same land. One must yield. Which shall it be?

There are three courses before us:

I. To go over to Southern views.

II. To compromise with them.

III. To stand firm on constitutional grounds and abide the issue.

Let us consider them in order:

I. Shall we obliterate from our statute books every law for liberty? Shall we rub down and efface every clear and distinctive advantage for liberty? Shall we assume that one is as good as the other? Are we to go over to the South? I have been interested in reading the speech of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, at Newburyport, on the state of affairs, and the gist of it is this, that the North having yielded and yielded, given up, and sacrificed all these years to the South, the North is now to blame for all the trouble—the North must now give up all her ideas and lie down boldly before the South. Yes; we see that stupendous car of Juggernaut approaching, and that it may not lack victims CALEB is already in the dust before it, and we are all expected to follow! Shall we do it? [Sensation.]

II. *Shall we compromise?*

Satan appears in two ways. When the coast is clear, he strikes openly up and down the face of the earth, like a roaring lion seeking whom he may devour. When he has not a fair field, then he approaches sinuously, like a snake in the grass—but he is always the Devil. So Slavery sometimes rages, and openly makes unjust demands and sometimes, under the form of Compromise, sneaks in the grass. But it is the same Devil always!

If by this is meant conciliation, kind intent, fidelity to agreements—we will. But that is not what is meant by compromise. We honestly wish no harm to the South, to their commerce none, to their manufactures none, to their husbandry none; none to their schools and colleges; none to their churches and families. We neither envy nor covet their territories—we are not jealous of her honors. All that belongs to her, all that by the liberalest construction, was in the original bond, shall be hers. No political hand shall rob her. We will defend her coast, and we will guard her inland border from all vexations from without; and in good faith, in earnest friendship, in fealty to the Constitution and fellowship with the States, we wish, and *with growing earnestness*, to fulfill to the end every just duty, every agreement, and every generous act within the limits of truth and honor.

All that—AND NO MORE! *No more*, though the Heavens fall. *No more*, if States unclasp hands and they raise up violence against us. *No more!*

Let us look things right in the face and speak plain truths. The time will come when men will hear what they now will—Therefore let us speak now.

1. The secret intention of those men who foment this trouble, cannot be met by compromise. They mean an *Empire for slavers*, and they mean *Slave-trade*. That is the root of it. They hide it. They will not say it alone among themselves. But this is the whispered scent of all these fiery councillors. They mean to sweep the West like mad—to take within their grasp Central America and empty Africa therein! And you, forsooth, will come like a sparrow and build your little nest of moss and hair upon the edge of this precipice. Huge and black it rises—black as the darkest midnight on the mountain top; dark clouds lower upon its brow, and the dark ocean howls and rages at its base; but above it all is God, darker than all in his righteous indignation.

2. In so far as these contiguous systems of Slavery and Freedom are concerned, the *cause of complaint* can never be taken away, unless we give up one belief, one principle and one honor. *Moral apostasy is the only basis of compromise.*

For the irritating contrast between the systems will never cease. No compromise can touch it. You cannot bring men educated in oppression into contact with *free men*, and not see the difference. How can a State in which thinking is a crime, where they will take a man and wring his thoughts from his reluctant jaw, and if they are unpleasant thresh or swing him—and where Legislatures pass laws that its own citizens shall go to prison if they dare to differ from the the great majority—how can such a State compare or harmonize with States where men think, and speak freely and fearlessly what they think? They must stay there and have their own way, and we must stay here and have our own way. In all the commentaries I have ever read concerning Noah's Ark, no one has ever suggested any other mode of a preservance of order than by keeping the animals *each in his own place*. Now a compromise, no doubt, would have coupled the eagle with the sparrow, the lion with the hare, the tiger with the lamb, and so forth. But it would not be half so ridiculous as to attempt to yoke two things as distinct as each other as Heaven and Hell, and one of which came from Heaven and the other from Hell.

3. The growing intelligence of slaves and their increasing numbers in proportion to their masters—the danger of insubordination and fevered anxiety—compromise can not touch that either.

4. We can not prevent their running away either. Why, you might as well try to stop the tides of Ocean, or stop vegetation in the tropics. Till Heaven be no power and cease to attract—men will aspire and follow aspiration. You can not prevent the departure of the children of Israel. Every decade shows more men who, Heaven inspired, will take their lives in their hands as our Fathers did, and risk all for freedom. And there is no use in talking any differently to the South. God has never given you the mortar, or the brick, or the trowel, to wall up that hole. By day and night they flee away. Compromise is a painted bomb which, with lighted fuse, falls into the camp, affording a pretty toy—a pleasing sight—but time fires the powder, and it contains only destruction within its gilded exterior. It has no good in it; it can effect none of those things that are claimed for it. Why tell the South you will return her slaves? You cannot do it. In the first place, you cannot catch them; they know it—so do you, and so do I. The Northern people lubricate the black man's foot and trip the hunter. I'd *die* willingly, triumphantly, before I would give up a fugitive within my protecting power. A deed of heroism like that would make a man's hearth an altar. It was the hanging of Christ upon the Hill of Calvary that made it higher than all other mountains of the earth. Let a man do a right thing, and its sentiment would be omnipotent forever. This is the truth, and if we tell the South differently, it is a lie.

My words are, I see, being reported, and in the papers they will go over the land, and as the papers even sometimes go South, perhaps they will get to Charleston. And I want to say to my Southern brothers we will remain faithful to our compact, we will be loyal to the Constitution, but we won't lie to you. We *will not* hunt or stop your slaves. It cannot be. So long as there is bread in the larder, and water in the cruise; so long as there are hills to hide among, and valleys through which to travel; so long as humanity and freedom reign in the heart of the North—so long men must and will escape from Slavery, and fugitives will gain their freedom!

[Here was heard a murmuring rumble as of suppressed applause, which was instantly hushed by a loud "sh—sh" from various parts of the house. Whereupon this orator, who seems to hold his audiences in perfect control, said, with inimitable comicality in his face "*O! it is not Sunday!*" Then broke forth such an instantaneous and spontaneous burst of applause as can only come from the heart. It even threatened to be too long, but MR. BREWSTER said, with a calming gesture, "That's enough—all right.")

I say again, we are bound as men of truth and o conscience to look this thing in the face. We can now look at the history of these things and are not compelled to draw upon our imagination for either facts or arguments. If we had been in the original Convention we would, doubtless, have made the same concessions that our fathers did. But not if we had known as much of the evil of compromise. Then it was, doubtless, patriotism—now, it would be wickedness. Am I wiser than my father? Yes, in some matters I am. If I didn't I should be a fool. If I could not—with the light of revelation not only, but of fulfillment—draw more correct conclusions than he could without them, I should be worse than foolish. When South Carolina said she would not come into the compact unless certain conditions were granted—she should have staid out. [Laughter.] I seceded from my father's house once. I wouldn't say my catechism, and made-believe I was asleep. I seceded and staid out in the rain till supper time came—when hungry, wet and tired I went in again, bore the consequences of my disobedience, at my supper cheerfully and went happily to bed. So it will be with South Carolina; if she wants to go out let her go—she'll stay out in the cold a little while and then will beg to come back, and will cheerfully repeat every article in the catechism, even if they should all be liberty. [Marked sensation.]

Our fathers in their wisdom, and doubtless doing what they deemed it best to do, acquiesced in her demand for permission to continue the Slave-trade until 1808, but if we, with our knowledge of the evils of such yieldings, should do so, we should be accursed.

Concerning the Compromise of 1850, you were fully advised. They promised finality. Did you get it? Yes, with the butt end of a club! They renewed their courage, and destroyed the Missouri Compromise—an evil only equaled by the enormity of the one which destroyed it, and what has been the result? Growing wickedness, excitements and turmoils beyond precedent. Before then, we got along nicely without having great trouble once in ten years—then once in four years—but now they come at all times; we can't have even a Presidential election—an election conducted in the most proper and constitutional manner—without there being trouble in the Banks, trouble in the street, trouble North and trouble South—and the whole country turned upside down—then up come these plausible Dr. Sangrados—with their gold-headed canes and their fat, protruding stomachs, prescribing and nodding with solemn dignity, as if they had never failed before. Doctors in the olden time had two remedies for all diseases—bleeding and emetic—[laughter and uncomfortable sensation]—and these political quacks—worse off than even they, having but one remedy—offer now, and always will offer, nothing but compromise, and the patient, of course, dies, as he ought to, for taking such trash.

It is asked what we should do? Speak the truth. Permit no half-way measures or men. These half-way men are of no use—they can never get to Heaven—they are not known in hell, and are not wanted on earth. [Audible cachinnation.] We want no half-way. Let the South keep its institutions in her own territory—we don't wish to touch them or injure them; they have already gotten the advantage of us. They shall have all that the Constitution has granted them—all that history has yielded them. But if they ask us to make the air of the North favorable for a slave's breath, we won't! We shall stand by *our* rights, even as they desire us to stand by their rights.

What will be the result? I don't know. I can't say *how* God will give his people victory. I do not know whether he will permit the nations to move calmly onward with a smooth sea and a favoring wind, or whether threatening clouds shall burst with storms and tempests upon us, leading only eventually to the haven; whether our pathway shall be by long tribulation, or by quick and easy work. But when night is on the deep—when the heavens are overcast—when the clouds are thick and the tempest is in the sky—that man who steers his ship by what he sees above or below, at the stern or at the side of his ship, is a fool. There is a silent finger in the binnacle, pointing like the finger of God, and teaching which way to steer; and so, what the compass is to the mariner, that moral principle is to political affairs. There is but one thing to do—see where God's finger points—follow that path, and all will be well. But its hard work to prophecy about the South, or indeed, concerning comets of any name. [Laughter.] Will she secede? Possibly. Will they form a Southern Empire? Very likely. Will it succeed? I don't know, may be so may be not But will she secede? I don't know and you don't know, and nobody knows. Whatever she does, our course is plain—there is but one course—do what is right, and act fully up to that. In the end the

RIGHT WILL PREVAIL.

Time is on the side of right, and is on the side of truth and equity. For my part, I should die of sorrow and of grief, of heart sickness and of trouble of soul, if the North, my well beloved North, should fail in the hour of trial. If when God sends the tempest among the nations of the earth, turning and overturning them in the cause of liberty, so that even Russia pulls off her shackles that she may attain to higher liberty, and France is working with her, and God still sending the raging tempest, stirs up old Europe, and Egypt and the islands of the sea and they all set their faces forward, looking toward the rising sun of Freedom's dawning day,—oh! if then America should be found with her beautiful head bent low—with her back turned to God and Liberty—who would not join the wail that would ascend from the groaning expectants of the earth?

May I never live it. No, may I rather pass from this stage and be with them that sleep—may I be with that bright company above to whom a thousand years is as one day, and may I not be compelled to witness my country's disgrace. But no! It will not come, it shall not come—for when this last great conflict comes—when the knights full panoplied are ready for battle, and their sympathizing colonists range themselves around their respective chieftains. We will be found—our country will be found—true to Liberty; true to justice, to equity, to the law and behest of God and his desires. So, we'll waste no superfluous tears, we'll trust in God and the spirit of Christianity among the people, believing that we shall endure for many years yet to come, and that the youngest member of this congregation shall, until his dying year, even when his hair shall be white like the snow, come up here to spend his annual Thanksgiving—a thanksgiving grounded upon the love of God—that God who has given us Liberty—Liberty, so precious for us and our children.

REV. DR. KREBS' DISCOURSE.

THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

Rev. Dr. KREBS preached in his church yesterday, from the following text:

"Seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."—Jeremiah, xxix., 7.

There are times when it becomes the duty of the ministers of religion to instruct their hearers on their obligations as citizens, and especially as Christian citizens. Their lips should teach knowledge; their tongues are free. I do not claim for them that they shall be the advocates of mere partisan schemes or factions; nor that while professedly teaching the word of God, they may inculcate and enjoin their own narrow, personal and fallible opinions, as if they had the authority of divine inspiration. To preach partisan politics is one thing; to set forth God's holy truth, as it defines the duty of men as husbands, fathers, children, rulers, masters, servants, in their personal life, and in their domestic, social and civil relations, and to urge their obligations to do justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God in all these relations, is another and a very different thing. This is to preach the politics of Heaven. This is to exalt that "higher law" which God, the Governor among the nations, and the Judge of all the earth, has enacted for the welfare of mankind and for the glory and supremacy of His throne, His rights, and His grace and favor to His subject and dependent creatures. We may and we ought to illustrate those principles and precepts of revelation, and reason, which guide men to justice and kindness. We may indicate the policy of a State, a ruler, a citizen, as well as that of a household, a master or a child. Yet, in debatable matters of government and political economy,—as, for instance, the questions of commerce, of peace and war, of slavery and emancipation, and their particular aspects and perplexities, it becomes us to speak with diffidence, whenever the commandment of God is not specific. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread." Good men are often divided on such delicate and difficult questions. The pulpit may err, or be divided, as the wisest and purest statesmen have differed among themselves, and proved far from infallible.

But it is a new doctrine, and certainly a very vague and often foolish doctrine, that the "pulpit has nothing to do with politics." You might as well tell us that the Gospel has nothing to do with human rights and duties. "We have not been used, in things of a civil and moral nature, to consider one law as made for the religious part of a nation, and another for the irreligious. Whatever is the duty of one, allowing for different talents and situations in life, is the duty of all. If therefore, it be not binding upon the former to consider the duty it owes to civil government, (and intelligently perform it,) neither is it upon the latter; and if it be binding upon neither, it must follow that civil government has no claim upon us, (nor have we any rights under it,) and that the whole world should be left to become a prey to anarchy or despotism."

Such was not the position taken by the Prophet Jeremiah, when he wrote to the captives in Babylon. They were in danger of being misled by false prophets; and faithfully he sets himself to counteract their mischievous counsels. At the time of writing, the captives in Babylon were only a detachment of the Jewish people, who, with their King, had been carried away, some years before the destruction of Jerusalem and the final overthrow of the government, by Nebuchadnezzar. Another portion of the people remained in Judea and Jerusalem, under the government of Zedekiah, who may be regarded as a kind of viceroy, under control of the King of Babylon. There were among the people false prophets, self-constituted teachers, impudent demagogues, and *pseudo*-patriots, who oracularly predicted the speedy deliverance and return of the captives and the restoration of independence. By inflammatory harangues and delusive promises, instead of calling the people to repentance and reformation for their sins, which were the cause of their present humiliation and affliction, they fomented discontent and incited turbulence. The Jews in Babylon were exposed to these evil influences. Under the deceitful hope of being soon emancipated and restored to their homes, they were in danger of being seduced into opposition to the imperial government, and to court alliances with other nations who were supposed to be ready to join them against the power which then exercised away over their nation.

To dissipate these delusions was the object of the letter sent to them by Jeremiah. He exhorts them to settle down calmly in their present condition, patiently and quietly awaiting for the time that God had appointed for the fulfillment of His purposes in their present captivity, and for their restoration to their own land. Let them marry, and plant and build, demeaning themselves as good citizens where they were: "Build ye houses, and dwell in them; and plant gardens and eat the fruit of them; take ye wives and beget sons and daughters; and take wives for your sons, and give your daughters to husbands; that ye may be increased there, and not diminished. And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."

May we not suitably apply the advice of the text to ourselves and to all the people of this broad land,—to the North and the South, the East and the West? Ought we not to do this, the rather, when we remember that we are in our own land and dwell among our own people, where the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places. Yea we have a goodly heritage—endowed with religion, liberty and law, blessed with abundance, and bound together in all parts of the land, not only by the ties of common freedom and privilege, but by the tender ties of blood and marriage, and all the dear intercourse of family kinsmanship and love.*

Surely, it becomes us to day to keep in view these mercies and thankfully improve them, instead of churlishly and blindly ignoring them; and in the light of them to consider what peculiarly pertains to us as inhabitants of this fair city and State, with duties appropriate to these relations, and having duties also to the other parts of this great nation,—this union of the "people of these States, extending from the northern snows to the luxuriant tropics, and from the Eastern to the Western Oceans."—this people of "one country, one Constitution, one destiny," whose safety and joy lie in promoting [law, and] "liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

And yet, more especially, I could wish that we might confine our thoughts to the contemplation of those rich mercies,—if we only knew them,—that suggests this beautiful feast of Thanksgiving. The land and its history, its institutions for law and order and freedom, for education and religion, with all their precious fruits, its health, its bountiful harvests, its enriching industry and trade, its peace abroad, its boundless wealth and opportunity of happiness:—what a goodly spectacle it is! May we not take up the parable of envious Balaam's extorted eulogium: "How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! As the vallies are they spread forth, as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of lign aloes which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters!" May we not appropriate the benefactions that drop from the generous lips of the dying patriarch when he blessed his tribes, and—yea—of his recovered Joseph: "Of Joseph he said, Blessed of the Lord be his land for the precious things of Heaven, for the dew, and for the deep that coucheth beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon; and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills; and for the precious things of the earth and fulness thereof, and for the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush; let the blessing come upon the head of Joseph and upon the top of the head of him that was separated from his brethren. There is none like unto the God of Jeshurun, who rideth upon the Heaven in thy help, and in His excellency on the sky. The eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms; and He shall thrust out the enemy from before thee, and shall say, destroy them. Israel then shall dwell in safety alone; the fountain of Jacob shall be upon a land of corn and wine; also his heavens shall drop down dew. Happy art thou, O Israel; who is like unto thee, O people saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and who is the sword of thy excellency! And thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee; and thou shalt tread upon their high places." May we not hopefully appropriate the grateful prayer of the patriot king, the man after God's own heart, "Rid me and deliver me from the hand of strange children—seditious children, sons of Belial—whose mouth speaketh vanity, and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood: That our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth; that our daughters may be as corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace: That our garners may be full, affording all manner of stores; that our sheep may bring forth thousands and ten thousands in our streets: That our oxen may be strong to labor; that there be no breaking in, nor going out; that there be no complaining in our streets. Happy is that people that is in such a case: Yea, happy is that people whose God is the Lord."

And yet this day has been looked forward to by some, perhaps, among yourselves, with gloomy anticipations, while its thankful joy has been disparaged in high places as unsuitable, and churlishly dissuaded with railing and imprecation! The day has not brought sorrow, but it *was* feared that its dawn might be brought on heavily, amid thickening and ominous clouds of disaster. The sky, indeed, is not clear. But what a strange, unwonted time! Can it be pregnant only with panic, dissension and ruin? Is there no hope? Will not the clouds break away, as often before? Is there to be no more clear shining after the rain? Our trust is in God, who rules the host of heaven and governs the affairs of men. Our hope is also in the piety and penitence, the faith, and loyalty, and love that are not dead in the breasts of my countrymen; in the cooling of intemperate passion; in returning reason and wisdom, justice and moderation; in their reviving from despondency, and in the healthier tone of their courage; in the joy of the Lord, which is our strength, and in the confusion of schemes and our deliverance from the broken sway of demagogues, and from the insidious counsels of crafty political Achitophels. It is good riddance to all "strange children" who plot to divide and destroy, for ambition and misrule; whose mouth speaketh vanity, and their right hand is a right hand of falsehood.

And yet, I repeat it, what a remarkable time, what a strange juncture it is! The land is literally *overwhelmed* with the exuberant harvests, and the channels of commerce are gorged and choked with the superabundance of their freightage and the paralysis of the moving power. The balance of trade with all the world is in our favor, and at the same time our financial system has come well nigh to a dead rock! The wheels have been fairly blocked. *We are embarrassed with riches.* Men's hearts are failing for fear of cleanness of teeth in our cities and of commercial ruin. After a preliminary contest of keen debate and serious purpose—a war of principle, a controversy stimulated undoubtedly to no small degree by sectional claims and preferences—the country passed through the quadrennial Presidential election with remarkable earnestness and determination of all parties, unawed by intimidation on the one hand, and uncaught by cajolery on the other, but with all the form and regard of law, and with perfect peace. But no sooner does the telegraph collect the result than pent-up anger bursts forth in threats and preparations for disunion; and whether by coincidence or by consequence, we are in the midst of a commercial and financial panic. Although its first and fearfulest paroxysms are passed away, yet financiers are statesmen, and merchants are leaders, and every complicated interest penetrating into our churches and households, are still quivering with the shock. Just when we have been strengthening peace with foreign nations, by entertaining Japanese Embassies, and by the reception and interchange of kindly courtesies with the future King of England, our mother, and we were enjoying an era of good feelings, on a sudden we have found ourselves on the very verge of civil war. The public national affairs are all in agitation. A feeling of jealousy and exasperation and painful apprehension pervades the country. At the South there is the threat and marshaling of disunion, under the plea of violated rights; and, perhaps, in some places, under this pretext, lies the deliberate purpose and unqualified resolve of jealous ambition. There are wild threats of non-intercourse, of repudiation of debts, and of various annoyance. At the North there is recrimination, and some most arrogant charge of arrogance, retaliations for alleged encroachments, and nullification for nullification. Extremes meet. Men of most opposite opinion play into each other's hands. Abolitionists and Disunionists agree. From one side come goading, taunting, jeering, to drive into secession, and cool acquiescence in it. From the other side comes fiery menace, and there is local urging to rush upon disunion. Meanwhile, to fan the excitement, the telegraph flashes from one end of the country to the other every flying and every lying rumor, and a reckless Press engages in the home manufacture of reports, impatient of the tardy lighting, and outstripping and outheralding, and outrivaling its hasty, but too tame, messages. Even the sober and more reliable journals must feed the voracious craving for the latest news. We look, as through magnifying glasses, at the staring capitals that exaggerate the things they herald and portend, and we devour all with a delicious horror, which, however relishing, does not always whet the appetite for the postponed breakfast. Thus, the flame of excitement is fanned, discord and alienation are fomented, secession and disunion are stimulated, and panic is fed; while our spirits keep time and company with the fluctuating registers of the Stock-board and the produce market; and we are on the look-out for every officious Ahimaaz who comes running to open his ignorant and empty budget, and it is only a vexation to understand the confused report of a great tumult, and we but thrust him aside with trembling expectation of the more accurate Cushi with the news that is to overwhelm every patriotic and loving heart with grief for our country and our kin.†

But now, blessed be God, this sectional feeling which has of late been our bane, is not universal, nor even homogeneous, on either side of Mason and Dixon's line. The *North* is of a divided opinion. One third more votes than all the South gave, were cast by it for the favorite candidates of the South. The great body of those who constitute the successful party evidently do not meditate injury to the rights of any portion of the people. Their candidate has significantly enough proclaimed his purpose, and is pledged, even to the point of interpretative laws, to administer the Government according to the *Constitution and the laws of the Union*, of which laws alone, he is to be the Executive, while the checks and balances of our federal system, and the actual constitution of Congress and the Supreme Court, effectually bar him from encroachment and usurpation, even if he were inclined or tempted to it; and the leading minds of his party, even now in the flush of success, when, if ever, men would be insolent and reckless, are giving no faint intimations of a wish and a purpose to take away the causes of just offence that has been created by the hasty, passionate, unwise and disloyal legislation of some of the Northern States. I thank God that New-York has not followed the ill-advised example. At this moment, the Legislature of Vermont, the first I believe, to pass a law obstructive of the Constitution and of the law of Congress respecting fugitive slaves, is formally considering the question of repealing the obstructive statutes of that State, under the force of an argument, learned and legal, logical and convincing, as it seems to me, that must prevail, and, as it is intimated, is likely to prevail. The *whole* North has not apotheosised JOHN BROWN. The *whole* Northern pulpit is not now, and has not been, inculcating hatred of our Southern brethren and of their institutions; neither has the whole Church in the North caught any such feeling, any more than the whole society of the North. It is due to ourselves, and to our country, to the Church, and to our friends in the South to whom we have been slandered, to declare this vindication. *At the South*, also, *public opinion is divided.* There is not an universal suppression of free speech, nor an universal rush into oil union, at the command of hot and fiery dictators. Leading statesmen and States, and Senators and journalists there, are dissuading from rash measures, from rushing into disunion without adequate cause; are recognizing the loyalty and affection of the Northern people who have been misrepresented; are expounding the truth of affairs and the obligation, and privilege of the Constitution and the Government under it; are properly remonstrating, as before us, for the removal of the causes of suspicion, fear, and alienation; and are counselling their own fellow-citizens and neighbors, as well as us, to wisdom, justice and moderation. And there, as well as here, is the Church of God—yea, notwithstanding the unhappy sectional separations of some denominations, the United Church of the North and the South, and her devoted ministry. I may speak here, with great confidence, of the conservative attitude of our own Presbyterian Church in this land—the largest body of Presbyterians in the world—whose latest solemn deliverance on *the question*, was consistently and unanimously pronounced by the General Assembly at Cincinnati, in 1845, where I had the honor to preside, and of which, when he heard of it, HENRY CLAY said that it had saved the Union. This body of 3,500 churches and 3,000 preachers, spreading over the land from the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to the Florida Cape, Cape Sable, the Gulf and the Rio Grande, and from the Connecticut, Montauk and Albemarle Sound to the Pacific—united, cordial and confiding, whose doctrine is one, teaching everywhere alike, and its heart is as the heart of one man—the guide of millions of

truths to be self-evident that *all men* are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This doctrine of *human rights* is the central fact in modern liberty. Says that profound jural philosopher Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER, "The political science of the ancients does not occupy itself with the rights of the individual. The ancient science of politics is what we would term the art of government, that is, the art of regulating the State, and the means of preserving and directing it. The ancients set out from the idea of the State and deduce every relation of the individual to it from this first position. The moderns acknowledge that the State, however important and indispensable to mankind, however natural, and though of absolute necessity, still is but a means to certain objects, both for the individual and for society collectively, in which the individual is bound to live by his nature.... We seek one of the highest aims of civil liberty in the most efficient protection of individual nation, endeavor and rights." PLATO and ARISTOTLE made the culture of the individual culminate in the State; the interests and happiness of the individual bind to the State; a rennet communism being their ideal of the political commonwealth. The liberty of Greece rose no higher than this idolatry of the *State* as the personification of Humanity. The doctrine of *Human Rights*, derived from Christianity, found its first political expression with the English race. The Great Charter given by King JOHN in 1215, contained this pledge: "No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or disseized, or outlawed, or banished, or any way destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, or commit him to prison, unless by the legal judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will deny no man, or defer right or justice." Here the rights of the *man* stood face to face with the prerogative of the *king*. In 1679 came the Habeas Corpus act, to protect personal liberty against unlawful arrests, and needless and oppressive delays of law. And ten years later, after the revolution had brought WILLIAM of Orange to the throne of England, came the Bill of Rights passed by Parliament, and assented to by the King, in which the fundamental rights and liberties of the subject were solemnly re-affirmed even as against the Crown. Thus English liberty grew by the assertion of personal rights against royal prerogative. But there was yet a step in advance of all this. According to a fine distinction, these charters belong "to the times when *Governments* chartered *liberty*;" and that was a great step in advance of absolutism; but this is an age "when the *people charter Governments*," and the great doctrine of our Declaration of Independence is that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." That doctrine rests upon the broad primal principle that man as man has an original and inalienable right to freedom and self-government. He who questions that right, touches the foundation of our liberties. Our rights are not derived from birth, or color, or race, or nationality; they cannot be defended upon any such ground; they are vested in that manhood which God has given us. We cannot trifle with such a right. We cannot deny to others these primal rights of man, without impairing and dishonoring our own. We cannot deny freedom and equality to the black man without making the white man's freedom a cheat and a sham. *Our* freedom rests upon the rights of man as man. The system of Slavery is not only incompatible with our *professions* of freedom, it is destitute of the very *idea* upon which our freedom is based. We have no right or title to freedom that does not vest equally in every man as an original endowment of the Creator. If, therefore, you ask me to sanction Slavery by some political compromise, you ask me to surrender that great natural charter of liberty which God has given to me and to every man as an inalienable right. No matter what betides, I cannot be a party to reducing any man to Slavery—for the one reason that he is a man. God and my conscience forbid me to do him this enormous wrong. The love I bear my country forbids me to strike such a blow at the heart of the nation's life, liberty and happiness. The one cause of discord, the one ground of apprehension we have in the land, is Slavery; and this is such because it is SIN;—it is against justice, against right, against God. With Slavery we cannot be quiet, we cannot be truly free. He who oppresses man, fights against God.

3. To guard our national freedom we must *adhere with uncompromising firmness to the Constitutional forms through which it is expressed and regulated.* A State or nation must have a liberty regulated by law, or it will vacillate between licentiousness and despotism. Laws and constitutions are the only safeguard of freedom against the tyranny of despots on the one hand, or the tyranny of mobs on the other. If laws are deemed unequal, if constitutions prove defective, there is a legal, constitutional way in which they can be modified and repealed. There is no other way compatible with a just and regulated freedom. Either these United States must have one Constitutional Government for their common interests, or as in the Italy of middle ages, they will be a group of petty republics, divided by jealousies, weakened by factions, tossed together in civil war, to be bound together at last by the chain of a military despotism. Our national freedom demands a firm adherence to the Constitution that guards our liberties.

4. The people of these United States, peaceably, after full discussion, with open nomination and by forms of law, have designated one of their own number to be their President. "Their governor proceeds from the midst of them." On Wednesday next the electors will discharge their duty under the Constitution. On the designated day the President of the Senate, in presence of both Houses of Congress, will open and count the votes transmitted by the electors, and declare ABRAHAM LINCOLN duly elected President of the United States. "By the Constitution this must be done, and nobody doubts that it will be done. On the 4th day of March next, if living, the President elected by the people will be quetly and safely inaugurated in the City of Washington; the Chief Justice will administer the oath of office; the new President will solemnly swear that he will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of his ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." No sane man doubts that he will thus be installed, nor that he will use all his native wisdom and firmness, all his known patriotism, and all the power of his office, to preserve, protect and defend the chartered and well-ordered freedom transmited by our fathers. He must do this; and the people must and will sustain him in doing this; or our national liberty and self-government are at an end.

The certainty of a change of Administration has created a huge *vacuum* in the hopes and plans of those who, for thirty years, have mainly controlled the General Government in the interests of a section, and who, like the Jacobins, "have advocated fraternization, so long as they could contrive to be the *elder brothers*." Hot winds from the tropics rush in to fill this vacuum, and meeting counter currents, whirl and roar with the dust and noise of a hurricane. But like a hurricane, their force will soon be spent, and Nature will regain her equilibrium. The old dry leaves may be tossed about; here and there, a public crib may be blown over, to the consternation of the occupants of its stalls; here and there a hen-roost may be disturbed, and the cackling of its inmates, and the flying feathers, will add to the noise and confusion of the hour; but the grand pillars of our national freedom, deep-set in the granite rights of men, will withstand the tempest without rocking, and the air of the Capital will be mercifully purified by the agitation.

To borrow the beautiful simile of CHARLES JULIUS HARE, "Whoever wishes to see an emblem of political unions and enmities, should walk when the sun shines in a shrubbery. So long as the air is quite still, the shadows combine to form a pretty trellis-work, which looks as if it would be lasting. But the wind is perverse enough to blow, and then to pieces goes the trellis-work in an instant, and the shadows, which before were so quiet and distinct, cross and intermingle confusedly. It seems impossible they should ever reunite; yet, the moment the wind subsides, they dove-tail into each other as closely as before." The wind will go down, and all things remain. Have *patience*—the patience of hope. Have *firmness*—the firmness of faith. Have *confidence*—the confidence of prayer. Have *reliance upon right*, upon principle, upon patriotism, upon God. I rely upon the patriotism, the integrity, the religion of the South as well as the North. He who has just led Italy through the sea of fire and blood to the promised inheritance of nationality and freedom; He who is moving for the deliverance of all peoples from the oppressor, will not abandon us to anarchy and civil war, will not suffer the overthrow of our national liberty, if we are but faithful to Him and his eternal truth. God is yet with this nation. Let us bless Him to-day for the consecrated gift of national independence and self-government. Let us bless Him for the union of these States. Let us humble ourselves before Him for our abuse of that gift by pride and luxury, and the oppression of the poor. Let us supplicate His blessing upon our country, our whole country, our United States. May He who made these States free and independent, and who has made them *one* in their freedom and their destiny, guard, preserve, perpetuate their Union for freedom, for justice, for humanity; scatter the counsels of bloody and deceitful men; break the rod of the oppressor; cause the wrath of man to praise Him; and make it the Thanksgiving of our children, as it is ours to-day, that "their nobles are of themselves, and their Governor proceeds from the midst of them."

REV. DR. CHAPIN'S DISCOURSE.

CAUSES FOR THANKFULNESS.

An empty seat is always a rarity in Dr. CHAPIN'S church, and yesterday morning, in spite of the balmy beauty of the day, there was not even one to mutely invite an addition to the congregation. In spite of the beauty of the day, we say, for it is an indisputable fact, that pleasant weather crowds a church with vacant pews quite as much as unpleasant, especially when the day be not Sunday. Broadway, in its beauty, is generally quite as attractive to the majority as the narrow way,—if anything, the balance trembles in favor of the former. But Dr. CHAPIN, yesterday morning, had a charm to stay the tide of humanity that is ceaselessly ebbing and flowing along the great mart, and it streamed through the open doors of his church, flowing up the aisles, circling round the pulpit, and filling every nook and corner of the building. The occasion was a Thanksgiving sermon, and the text was the 6th and 7th verses of the fourth chapter of Psalms:

"*There be* many that say, Who will show us *any* good? Lord, lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us. Thou hast put gladness in my heart, more than in the time *that* their corn and their wine increased."

Dr. CHAPIN premised by saying that the portion of the Psalm which constituted the text seemed to have been uttered by the Psalmist, not so much for the quickening of his own faith as for the assurance of others. There is no reason to suppose that David's own great heart sunk when fleeing before his enemies, but those who had accompanied him through his pilgrimages were very apt to cry out, Who will show us any good? and in the conclusion of the text David gave the true answer to the question prompted by the despending spirit of his followers, and thus also did he answer the desponding questioners of all ages. In the present discourse, he especially invited attention to the common grounds of human despondency, and also to the perpetual cause for universal thankfulness. This would naturally divide his discourse into two heads.

Firstly, to consider the common causes of complaint. Men are perpetually crying out for good, and in this cry there is a proof of greatness as well as of weakness. There is a proof of greatness, inasmuch as it is prompted by that desire of man which urges him to press forth beyond what he has attained, and look out into the boundless realms which open to his vision, and this desire is recognized even by those who take the dryest and most material view of human existence.

And again, the current question of the text is sometimes prompted by a narrowness of vision, as a distress or affection of the eye may cause temporary blindness, and shut from our view all the beauties of nature. So a single calamity may blind us from a recognition of all the good there is in life. There were many in the audience before him who must feel this; feel it this day of all days in the year, when families are gathered together and the circle numbered, whose hearts, as they marked the vacant seats, go out in the desponding cry, Who will show us any good? This despondency is not a spirit of unbelief. For the time being these despondent ones lose the light of a transcendant faith, a light which, over the rougher as well as the smoother events of life, weaves its own grand plan. Sometimes, however, the cry is an expression of the vilest scepticism. But on the phase of unbelief he would not dwell, for it was not the time.

There are many men who, looking around on the Universe, see nothing but barrenness and desolation. To them life is nothing but terror, and death only desolation, and they cry out with full as much joy as sadness, Who will show us any good?

The question of the text is sometimes produced by following mistaken aims and methods. Thus there are men living in the lowest grades of sensuality, whose higher life seems all stricken out of them. Yet in them breaks out the boundlessness of human nature—they are seeking good, but vilely. The voluptuary, groveling in the mire of his sensual instincts, cries out, Who will show us any good? Sometimes the same question bursts from a high plane of solid intellectual pursuits—for there is nothing but what we can make a question of, and it is much easier to ask than to solve. And even great intellects are very apt to settle down in despondency, and say there is nothing new and nothing true—Who will show us any good? Sometimes this question comes from those who are governed wholly by material interests—men who, in a nation's life, see no higher good to be accomplished than the advancement of their material interests. It is the expression of human despondency and human need everywhere, and we revert to every quack, who in any way professes to treat the question, ever crying through the streets for some one who will show us good. The desponding cry arises from narrowness of vision, or from the pursuance of mistaken aims and methods.

Considering in contrast the perpetual occasion of Christian thankfulness, it is expressed in one word—God. There was never a season of public depression in which all the nations of the world might not be called upon to give thanks, while the hours marched in golden procession for this one assurance—The Lord reigns, let the earth rejoice. If there were no God, no mighty power, working out a plan in the universe, then the question of who will show us any good? might be put, and there would come back no answer, but the serving of a reigning power is a perpetual cause for thanksgiving. Even though desolation stalked through the land, the consciousness that it was all for the development of some great plan, should cause us to rejoice. This feeling is more beautifully set forth by the Prophet Habakkuk: "Although the fig tree shall not blossom, neither shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall be no herd in the stalls; yet I will rejoice in the Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation." To know that there is a higher good working out in plans which we cannot comprehend, is in itself enough to create the inspiration of Thanksgiving Day. Yet even the lips of official authority have proclaimed to the people that we have not much to be thankful for. Oh, Lord! lift up the light of thy countenance upon us that we may be ashamed of this expression. We have just now especial cause for thankfulness. The harvest has been abundant, and men have felt in all ages that they have reason to be thankful while gathering in the golden fruits of their toil.

Thanksgiving is not a concession to old superstitions and prejudices. It is rationally founded unless we vote God out of the universe. If there be any meaning in Thanksgiving it is faith that God gives us the harvest, and every year we witness a perfect miracle by seed time and harvest, growth and fruition. Every year God's power and goodness letters the earth with golden evidences of His love; we witness the procession of the seasons; the falling leaves drop like a benediction on a fulfilled promise and a completed work, and in all this have we not cause for thankfulness? Around us we have health; no dark disease in epidemic form has crept into the bosom of our families, and in view of this blessing alone who can find it in his heart to say, Who will show us any good?

It may be asked, But do you not find any grounds for sadness? Yes. There is always cause for humiliation and prayer, even in the happiest times. It must be admitted that there is cause for sadness in the complexion of the political horizon. Out upon the party spirit which says it is a mere flurry; out upon that party which says "flurry," just as much as upon the other which charges it upon the triumph of their opponents in the November contest. The Christian will indeed say that this is a time for deep thought, but not for trembling nor cowardice. You cry, who will show us any good in the present condition of things? There is cause for thankfulness even in the troubled condition of the political horizon. There has been a brave and honest utterance of opinion, an outspeaking of the conviction of a people, and who would say: "Let this conviction be smothered; bury it deep for the sake of temporary quiet." Had this been done we might, indeed, say there is nothing to be thankful for. A nation should be thankful for its cross of manliness. Let us then be thankful for ours, that we have not muzzled our opinions at the dictates of a doubtful policy. Whatever may come, it has not yet come; it is not our world, but God Almighty's. That expression of the Psalmist, of gratefulness to God, under all circumstances should be written everywhere. He has cradled us between two great oceans, and spread our sails abroad like the corn in our vallies; and now because a trial comes upon us shall we deny gratitude? Did God ever lead a nation on to prosperity without compelling them to encounter trials, and are we to cry out? Let each in this extremity endeavor to meet the other in a fraternal spirit. We know not what is to come, nor will I attempt to foretell. A clergyman is out of his sphere when he takes to political prophecying. For information on this head people rightly turn to newspapers, statesmen and politicians. But if the worst comes to the worst, let not our doorposts be sprinkled with fraternal blood. And in no extremity let us wholly despair. The severest trials are to bring out the finest gold. Our institutions are not a failure, and this turmoil which agitates them may be but a step towards permanent peace. We will not let forebodings mar our thanks to-day; rather let us cast our eyes about us and see how much we have to be thankful for. We have to pass through a path over which lowers a cloud, but that very cloud may be the guide which is to lead us forth into a way of pleasantness. And so let us be thankful for the good we have, and then for the faith which looks higher than mere material good. We know, if not for our generation that for another, if not for ourselves that for our children, the elements which mingle in confusion in the present hour, will bring a brighter thanksgiving. In this conviction let us say: "Oh, Lord, thou hast put gladness in our hearts more than in the time when their corn and their wine increased."

REV. THOS. S. HASTINGS' DISCOURSE.

THE CRISIS—MAYOR WOOD'S PROCLAMATION CONSIDERED.

At the West Presbyterian Church, on Carmine-street, Rev. THOS. S. HASTINGS preached from the 34th Psalm, 1st verse: "I will bless the Lord at all times; His praise shall continually be in my mouth."

This Psalm was written by David, not when in the full tide of prosperity, but when fleeing for his life from Saul, and a stranger in the land of the Philistines. It was probably written in the cave of Adullam, and, under the circumstances, we might have expected a plaint and not a psean; but here we have a psalm of joyful thanksgiving to the Lord, who "heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles." The doctrine underlying the text is, that at all times, and in all places, we have cause for thanksgiving. There can be no circumstances so adverse, or so interblended with sorrow, but that every filial heart can see abundant cause for gratitude.

The Mayor of this City has seen fit to address to us a most remarkable proclamation, which seems to me ineffable in its effrontery and impiety. It is not necessary to expend many words upon it; let it speak for itself:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1860.

PROCLAMATION.—In accordance with custom and the proclamation of the Governor of the State, it becomes my duty as Mayor, to recommend to the people of this City the observance of Thursday, the 29th inst., as a day of "Thanksgiving and Prayer."

While in my judgment the country, either in its political, commercial or financial aspect, presents no features for which we should be thankful, we are yet called upon by every consideration of self-preservation to offer up to the Father of all mercies devout and fervent prayer for His interposition and protection from the impending evils which threaten our institutions and the national interests of the people.

Therefore, acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and deeply sensible of our own unworthiness, let the day set apart as Thanksgiving be observed by the people of this City as one of humiliation and supplication—not omitting in our prayers the expression of the hope that those who have, in violation of the Federal compact, unpatriotically and unwisely inflicted those injuries upon us, may be the only sufferers by their own wickedness and folly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal, the day and year aforesaid,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

This paper requires no comment. Its malice is very harmless, while such prayers as it recommends can only injure those who offer them.

Some see in our present circumstances occasion only for gloom and fear. I cannot sympathize with those. These crises have been the means often of bringing out some of the brightest and strongest traits of manhood among our people. What is before no God only knows. I would not attempt one word of prophecy. If there is to be a separation of these States, God can overrule even that for good. He will turn and overturn till his righteous will is accomplished, and He can bring order out of confusion, light out of darkness.

Engineers sometimes measure inaccessible objects by the length of the shadows they cast. If we measure the evil of Slavery by the shadow it is now casting upon our land, we shall have truer ideas of its magnitude and enormity than ever before.

In the present crisis our duty is evident; we should be calm, firm and hopeful. Sneers and taunts do not become this hour. We have sins enough of our own in connection with this evil, which should make us humble, penitent and tolerant of others. We should be firm, but no step should be ever taken backward in the path of duty. We should be hopeful, for when we remember our past history and our Christian position, it seems the height of unbelief to doubt that the God who has cared for us hitherto will fail to do so in the future. Let us pray that on this consecrated soil there may be no shedding of brother's blood by a brother's hand, but that all our differences may be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted. Passing from this topic let us speak of things nearer to us personally. We are apt to dwell on what we call great blessings, because they are special, and to forget the common, and as we say, lesser blessings which are the filling up of life, and which are as innumerable as the drops of the morning. Looking at the lofty mountains, we are apt to forget the valleys lying between them, where are waving fields, lowing herds, pleasant homes and all that contributes to the comfort and happiness of man.

God is too great to consider anything that He gives us, or that we can return as small. Nowhere can we stand, but we find life. There are animalcuæ so small that 150,000,000 of them will not weigh a grain, and yet they are all living creatures, for each of whom God is caring. So all the unseen life around us floating in the sunbeam, and to which the water-drop is a world, our life sustains definite relations. God is moving and controlling all for the good of his intelligent creatures, for the sake of His beloved Son.

The blessings we call great, do they appear so to God in comparison with those of which we take note?

Solomon said, "Truly the light is sweet, and a pleasant thing it is for the eyes to behold the sun." The sun rises and sets in His power and glory, and we hardly notice it, because it is a common blessing, yet God compares the gift of His only begotten Son, not to some of the mercies which we call great, but to the rising sun. When God wishes to illustrate the preciousness of his salvation, He does not liken it to gems or gold, but to water, of whose value we do not think till we are compelled to by drouth and desolation. When he wishes to mention His own works, he does not mention His acts of creation, but tells us that not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice, and that the very hairs of our heads are numbered. He tells us how He clothes the grasses and the lilies of the field. When He teaches us to pray, He does not command us to ask for what we call great blessings, but the petition, "Give us this day our daily bread." Thus God's thoughts and ways contrast with ours.

What a complex mystery is life. Its roots reach out to gather sustenance from ten thousand sources. Yet how we forget the debt we are accumulating by simply living. God ever controls our life, presenting us delights for the eye, ear and all our senses. Then the externals of living; open Bibles, churches, houses, schools, colleges, the free Press, for our entertainment and culture; how these call upon us to bless the Lord at all times.

Let us learn to-day to realize more perfectly the goodness and greatness of our God. In numbering our mercies, let us not forget those which testify most constantly and faithfully to God's unwearied love. Perhaps at this hour our trials and griefs are crowding upon our minds. We make too much of these. In all afflictions, there should ever be praise welling up in our hearts.

"We overstate the ills of life and take
Imagination (given us to bring down
The chaos of singing angels overdone
By God's clear glory) down our earth to rake
The dismal snows, instead of flake following flake,
To cover all the corn. We walk upon
The shadows of the hills, across a level thrown,
And paint blue climbers! Near the alder brake
We sigh so loud, the nightingale within
Refuses to sing aloud as else she would.
O, brothers! let us leave the same and sin
Of taking vainly, in a plaintive mood,
The holy name of *grief*: holy herein,
That by the grief of *One*, came all our good."

REV. DR. HUTTON'S DISCOURSE.

REBUKE OF DISUNIONISTS AND FANATICS.

In his Church, on Washington-square, yesterday morning, Dr. HUTTON selected as his text Deut., VIIIth chapter; 10th to 14th verse:

"When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee. Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his commandments, and his judgments, and his statutes, which I command thee this day: Lest when thou hast eaten and art full, and hast built goodly houses and dwelt therein:

And when thy herds and thy flocks multiply, and thy silver and thy gold is multiplied, and all that thou hast is multiplied; Then thine heart be lifted up and thou forget the Lord thy God."

The discourse founded on these words, presented two leading thoughts:

First—The causes for thankfulness in the marvelous prosperity which from the very beginning of our national existence has been bestowed upon us; and

Secondly—The evidence on every side of the necessity of the caution in the text, that we were in danger of forgetting God, and of having our hearts lifted up with pride.

This, the preacher remarked, is to be seen in our love and taste for splendor and the pomps of life—heard in our big-swelling words—read in newspapers, and proclaimed in the readiness of our reckless and ignorant demagogues to threaten war and the dissolution of the Union—not knowing that war is always God's greatest curse, worse, far worse, than famine or pestilence, and that secession is *national ruin*—and if we indulge a proud and arrogant spirit we may have disunion and war. The South may bring it, Cuba may bring it; anything may be the occasion; for it is in truth *the lifted-up heart* which brings it. And is not God adding the voice of His providence to the warning in His word? What means this pressure in our money market—this wavering of confidence—this horrid cry of disunion which floats upon our Southern breezes? Oh! I am sad and fearful, from the simple fact that any portion of our so-blessed people can consent to talk about the mere possibility of disunion. I am disappointed that the people do not rebuke and flown down the political demagogue who dares to imagine such a calamity and such a twickedness—that they do not brand him traitor and rebel against God and his country, for he deserves the title. I cannot, indeed, believe that the majority of the people in our Southern States can be so infatuated and unpatriotic as to desire a separation from this God-favored Republic, but I am startled by the fact that they will allow men thus to speak and to advocate such a dishonorable course; and I am also pained that we at the North have those who can talk so calmly, and so exultingly even, of such an event. Yes, brethren, we have cause, great cause, for thankfulness to Almighty God this day—more cause than at any former period. But we have also cause for humiliation, and for taking the warning continued in our text, to walk humbly before God, looking to him to preserve our beloved land from the madness which threatens us. Nor can I forbear adding, that I consider the warning of the text, as peculiarly addressed to us, for I ascribe the state of things at the South, in some degree to the ungodly, unbrotherly self-righteousness and self-exaltation, which the North have exhibited on this subject. We have not felt the sympathy for the South which we ought to have felt. We have not always treated them nor felt for them as brethren of the same family, but in our pride and our prosperity have plumed ourselves upon our superiority. But we should not indulge in recrimination. Both North and South need to repent. Our duty is plain. Looking to God as the author of our prosperity, we should look still to him, feel our dependence on him, entreat his forgiveness for our national sins, and pray to him to pour out the spirit of brotherly kindness, and to preserve us, even as he has formed us as a nation and blessed us hitherto.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS' DISCOURSE.

THE DISPARAGEMENT OF CHRIST, TENDING TO SEVER THE BONDS OF NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD.

The Thanksgiving Discourse, in the Amity-street Baptist Church, was by the pastor, the Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS. His text was furnished by the two verses in the prophecy of Zechariah: "And the Lord said unto me, cast it unto the potter: a goodly price that I was prized at of them. And I took the thirty pieces of silver, and cast them to the potter in the house of the Lord. Then I cut asunder mine other staff, even bands, that I might break the brotherhood between Judah and Israel." [C. xi, vs. 12, 14.] The title and burden of the sermon was: "The disparagement of Christ, tending to sever the bonds of national brotherhood." The allusion of the Evangelist to the passage, fixed its meaning as a prophecy and type of Christ's blood-money paid to Judas, at the rate established by the Mosaic law as the compensation for a slave. Even a Judas could feel its pettiness, and fling it back with scorn. It became the purchase-money of the Potter's Field, the Aceldama. Such insulting depreciation of their Messiah, rent finally in God's just providence, the commonwealth of the Jews into fragments. Now, as of old, all wise and good government rested on the two staves of the Prophet's imagery—the staff of beauty, or favor, or grace, on the one hand, and the staff of bands, or power, or authority, on the other hand. A nation cohered and prospered, under God's favor, by means of the love of country and race, the patriotic affection or favor of the people to their native land and their countrymen. This weakened, the other staff, of authority, the nation's statutes and magistracy, could not long endure. If broken also up, the people crumbled into anarchy. We saw in the history of nations, that their just appreciation and obedient use of Christ's gospel was the standard of their abiding prosperity, and of the virtue and order and knowledge necessary to realize and to retain true freedom. The disparagement of the Redeemer's word and work was, necessarily, the omen of the nation's decay and of the universal disintegration and ruin. As a people, we had in the past most exuberant cause of thanksgiving in the fruitfulness of field and garden, orchard, forest and mine, in the prosperity of our arts and commerce, in our exemption from War and Pestilence, and any general prevalence of Famine, in the prompt and bloodless wording of a President amid our fierce excitement of partisan feeling. We had cause of thanksgiving in God's spiritual mercies abroad and at home. We owed Him thanks even for griefs, and it might yet be seen for strife and conflict. A nation's crisis of most glory and of the highest bracing of her virtues and patriotism were often seasons of peril and of measured collision. Both the South and the North had erred in the great question of Slavery that so agitated them. And both had failed to give to Christ's blessed faith its appropriate place of honor, and room for its free personal and spiritual working. To make Christ into a mere constabulary power, keeping the peace, was disparaging Him. To treat His Gospel, as chiefly and primarily a political nostrum for secular changes, was equally disparaging Him. Heaven sought first, was the secret of wisely using and peacefully inhabiting earth. It was, as men on the two sides of the Potomac became more Christian, that there was hope of true freedom and permanent union and genuine patriotism. But Christ, dishonored on both sides, would part the two staves, that of Favor, which held us together by love, and that of Power, which made and which upheld good laws, and so kept down riot, anarchy and crime.

REV. W. J. HOGE'S DISCOURSE.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS, AND HOW TO MEET IT.

The sermon which Rev. WM. J. HOGE preached yesterday morning, before a congregation which filled the Brick Church, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh-street, to repletion, was suggested by the significant first five verses of the 46th Psalm:

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help *in* trouble,

2. Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea;

3. Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shall shake with the swelling thereof. Selah.

4. There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacles of the Most High.

5. God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved; God shall help her and that righ early."

At the call of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Mr. HOGE said, they were gathered together as millions of their countrymen were, to render thanks to Almighty God for his countless blessings. How cold a thing was a thankless heart! It was like a cheerless fireplace, intended to be a source of warmth, in which no fire was burning. Throw a live coal among the lifeless faggots; then how they would blaze up, and how the smoke would curl up from them! So God's Word quickened the human heart. Ever holy emotion spontaneously filled the soul; but in the mind of man, whatever there was of fire, had first been kindled, and from time to time, needed replenishing. In ancient Rome the seven Virgins constantly guarded the sacred flame, kindled by a sunbeam, in the temple of Vesta. It was because our sacred flame was liable to smoulder and become extinguished that we must watch it anxiously and blow off the ashes that accumulate on the altar. Therefore these Thanksgiving Days were good. It was well to dedicate one day in the whole year to reviewing recollections of the past, and recalling a sense of our duties, as the Virgins annually renewed their fires from the beams of the sun which had enkindled them.

On this occasion their notes of Thanksgiving might be mingled with some strains of sadness. But the harp was not hung on the willows. The right arm had not lost its cunning. He hoped they had learned in everything to give thanks. Though they might be constrained to cry with the Psalmist, "Deep calleth unto deep at the noise of thy waterspouts; all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me," yet they could add with him, "Yet the Lord will command his loving kindness in the day time, and in the night his song shall be with me, and my prayer unto the God of my life." The inmates of the Philippian prison, in the midst of all their afflictions, heard Paul and Silas sing praises to God and were joyful. So the children of Zion, relying on the Word of God, would ever go rejoicing under any and all trials. This unspeakable joy lies in all the Advent. They sang though their path was beset, and though they wandered in darkness and in peril. In like spirit MARTIN LUTHER, in the day of affliction said, "Come, friends, let us sing the Forty-sixth Psalm," of which the text was a part.

In that text, in the first place, the presence of a time of fearful calamity was supposed; there were the roaring and troubled waters, the mountains carried into the sea—a suggestion of terrible calamities—a general upheaval of society, the violent passions of men let loose, the foundations of existing institutions swept away, a wild panic, a prevailing want of confidence, clashing collisions of rival interests. How fearful it was to know that there had been just such scenes of calamity, that they had visited distant nations within the past year—nay, that they may come upon us! And in such times was there any hiding-place, any refuge? Yes; for,

In the second place, the text said God was their refuge. His character and attributes were presented in the Scriptures in an endless variety of phases. He was like the mountain which had here its green slopes, there its awful precipices, its roaring cataracts, its heights which the bold might climb; beyond, its topless peaks ever catching the sunshine, ever inaccessible; its dark and gloomy depths, which could not be penetrated; its glaciers. In various parallel aspects the character of God was revealed to us. The text presented Him in the phase of abiding-place for the fugitive,—and not only our refuge, but our strength, our stronghold, a fortress for our defence. If man would take refuge in God's strength all His powers should go forth for our protection. These truths he might not now dwell upon. Unto this defence we must continually resort. And,

In the third place, as the result of this going to God as a refuge, they had in the text a picture of the peace, gladness and perpetuity of the Church, of which God was the refuge. All else of earth might be swept away; political and national agitations might prevail; yet Zion should be safe. Nay, the earth once was swept away, and the ark in which the Church was borne was lifted up by God in safety above the waters. The very destruction of the wicked was the safety of the righteous, and the Church was never safer than when the judgments of the Lord were abroad in the land. And here he would notice as a slight illustration the history of their own denomination. During the agitations of the same nature as those which now threaten the disruption of the Union of these States and had broken in twain other churches in the land—in the midst of these agitations God had preserved this Church in undisturbed tranquillity. A fierce effort had been made to introduce the questions which had vexed the land into the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, but the effort had been calmly met and defeated. If, as Presbyterians, they did not make this a subject of special and sincere thanksgiving they would not be true to the Church and to themselves. Mr. HOGE dwelt at some length upon the prosperity of the Church. Surely, he said, if that which they feared, the disruption of these States, should occur, it would ever be a source of gratification to them to remember that in the body of the Old School Presbyterians not one blow had ever been struck against the Union, and that while other churches were divided they had stood firm to their principles. If there were to be a disruption of the Union he hoped that still the hands of the Presbyterians would be joined to the last.

No doubt they had need of the consolations of the text. There was a dark cloud over the land. The calamities anticipated by him in his last Thanksgiving sermon had come nearer to us. They were not yet upon us. God's hand might yet arrest them. There was cause for thanksgiving in this. But nevertheless, the land had been sown with dragon's teeth, and but for His kindness, it would now be bristling with armed men. But they were now in this condition: confidence was destroyed, the rich were embarrassed, the poor suffered, and none could tell what was before them. Insane fanaticism had already cost them millions of dollars, and unless God have mercy and stay the threatening storm it might overwhelm us. He was grieved to think that the hearts of his fellow-countrymen were shaded with apprehension, and that they were perplexed with the unsolved problem. It must not be thought that he exaggerated. He knew what he asserted. There were patriotic and Christian apprehensions in brave and noble hearts arising from a fear that the disruption of the Union was about to come upon us. None but the blind could fail to see that there was danger of this. None but the insane madmen who had brought all this upon us could say there was no danger. He himself had come slowly to this belief. He was of a hopeful nature. It was well to hope; but it was well at times to fear and to look the danger full in the face. When he surveyed the prosperity of the land, its resources, its unparalleled history, its astounding progress, its relations to other nations whence millions of voices came saying "God speed you," when he thought of its greatness, when his eye turned from star to star of our glorious constellation, and he saw how each was absolute and perfect in its own sphere, and yet how like the Pleiades, shedding sweet influences upon each other, all were made parts of a single system, he had turned with sadness to the thought that there were men among us ready to blot them all out, and bring disaster upon us. Yet they knew that this was so. They had heard the ill-timed phrases and bitter harangues of these men. They knew how they had insulted God, decried the past, and slighted the most precious names in our history. They knew how the spirit of those men, when it got the power, sent out its emissaries by night, with the torch and knife of the assassin, the dirk of the bull-dog and the ferocity of the tiger. After the work of assassination had been done, there was a reaction for awhile; but soon they had had words from the pulpits and Presses, proclaiming him who had done the deed a martyr, and his act parallel,—should he say superior?—to the acts of Him who was nailed on the cross for our salvation,—declarations that he had made the halter as glorious as the cross of Jesus Christ! Had they lived to hear such blasphemy? Had the man been the purest martyr that ever lived, such language would still be blasphemy. They had heard it; not that alone; they had heard it until they had become used to it.

And now, brethren and friends, what should we say? These things were simple facts. They saw the apprehensions that existed. They knew that it was the law that they that had sown the wind should reap the whirlwind. What, in the present crisis was the duty of every Christian?

1. They should bow before God and confess the national and personal guilt. They should kneel and let the heart be filled with the spirit of God, and then rise in the largest sense of our great brotherhood.

2. They should be temperate in speech, sober in counsel, and endeavor to do all that was in their power to conciliate, not the madmen of the North or South, who but always sought to effect a dissolution of the Union, but the men who could reason, think and love.

3. They should endeavor to inculcate a spirit of wholesome subordination to the laws and authority of God. That foolishness had been connected from the first with infidelity. "If God's Bible will not speak as we want it to," the fanatics had said, "so much the worse for the Bible," and thousands had been drawn into the vortex and had thrown off their belief in the Bible. The young man who would not go with the tide, and resisted the pace and the gray beards of the aged, had been held up to scorn.

4. It was the duty of all patriots to cling to the principles of constitutional law and justice, regardless of all that is not right in the sight of the Lord, and that is contrary to the Constitution under which we live, and by which we must hang together.

5. It was the duty of the Northern States that had passed laws contrary to the Constitution, to come forward and with manly generosity repeal them.

6. It was the duty of the wise men to gather together in meetings, and, if necessary, call a convention at which several points might be brought forward and the sacredness of the ancient compact might be made evident.

If these things were done then there was yet hope—a possibility that even the madness of men now inflamed might not lead them to deeds from which there was no retreat. Mr. HOGE exhorted those whom he immediately addressed to do their part towards restoring harmony. He commented upon the worthless character of the men commonly elected to office in these days, and urged the importance of changing all this. But there was much for which they should be thankful. They should be especially grateful for the good work of the Sabbath committee, and should pray for their continuance and increasement. Might God grant that the apprehensions regarding the future might not be realized; that when another twelve-month had rolled by they might all sit down as parts of a United Republic; that there might be no divisions in the State or in the Church, but that if the worst came upon them they might be found doing their duty and standing by God and the right.

The Reverend gentleman, who is from South Carolina, was heard with respectful attention throughout.

REV. T. F. WHITE'S DISCOURSE.

THE STARVING IN KANSAS—TOUCHING LETTERS FROM GEN. S. C. POMEROY TO THADDEUS HYATT—A PUBLIC RELIEF MEETING TO BE CALLED BY DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH

Rev. THEODORE F. WHITE, who fills Dr. CHEEVER'S pulpit during the absence of that gentleman in Europe, delivered an impressive sermon, taking for his text the 6th verse of Psalm xvi.—"The lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." Having reviewed the present state of the nation in its commercial, religious, and political aspects, he was encouraged to believe that the signs of the times pointed to a higher standard of national morality, specially illustrated by the choice for the first time of a President avowedly opposed to human Slavery. The causes of the land being a "goodly heritage" were then pictured out in the magnificence of its territory, the existence of constitutional liberty to a greater extent than in any other nation, in the exercise of freedom of opinion, of speech and of the Press, and above all in the prevalence of a true religion and reverence for the Bible. In conclusion he prayed that the Republic might continue to be handed down to their children's children a "goodly heritage" long continued, one and indivisible, growing more precious forever.

Mr. THADDEUS HYATT, who had recently been traveling in Kansas, was afterwards introduced to the audience, in accordance with an announcement that he would give some details of the present famine and destitution in that

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE JEWESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—A RACE FOR A WIDOW.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE WOMAN IN WHITE—FORTY THIEVES.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ROSE ELMER—WHAT IS IT?—ANIMAL CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 620 Broadway—THE "CINDERELLA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

To ADVERTISERS.

We are compelled to put the TIMES to press at a considerably earlier hour than heretofore, and must request ADVERTISERS to hand in their notices before 6 o'clock in the evening. If received later than this, it will be impossible to put them under their appropriate heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have nothing new of importance regarding the secession movement to report this morning. Attention is now being concentrated principally at the Federal Capital, and speculation is busy with the probable action of Congress at the opening of the session, and the effect which it will have upon the present agitation. We also have a variety of surmises as to the composition of Mr. LINCOLN'S Cabinet. Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has written another letter to an inquiring Pennsylvanian, in which he gives his views somewhat at length on the topics of the day. It is supposed to foreshadow the tone of his message to the Virginia Legislature, at the coming extra session of that body. The principal topic discussed by him is the Fugitive Slave law, and the nullifying statutes passed by the Legislatures of Northern States. From South Carolina, we learn that another meeting of the Bank Directors of Charleston has been held, at which it was unanimously resolved to suspend specie payments. Gov. HAMMOND, in a letter to a Georgia Secession meeting, has expressed the opinion that South Carolina will be out of the Union forever by the 18th of December.

Religious services were held in most of the Churches yesterday, and the sermons delivered, generally touched upon the question which is now agitating the country. We devote a large portion of our space, this morning, to the effusions of the occasion. The subject of disunion, it will be seen, is treated generally in a calm and eminently conservative spirit.

The Royal Mail steamship *Arabia*, which arrived at Halifax on Tuesday afternoon, reached Boston yesterday morning, and the newspaper packages for the Associated Press were forwarded to New-York over the Shore-Line road. There is very little news additional to that telegraphed from Halifax. The details of the outward voyage of the Prince of Wales are published in the London journals, from which it appears that the Royal fleet encountered very rough weather during the latter part of the voyage. An editorial article in the London *Times*, assuming in advance the election of Mr. LINCOLN to the Presidency, comments upon the probable effects upon the country. An extract from it is given elsewhere.

Our Washington dispatches this morning corroborate the report of the entire success of the Chiriqui Surveying Expedition, as telegraphed from Norfolk on the arrival of the commission on board the *Brooklyn*. The heads of the expedition have arrived in Washington, and report that they endured great hardships. The rivers had in various places overflowed the plains, and the party had to wade through water for miles. Lieut. MORTON discovered the pass through the mountains, and it received his name. The harbors, of which there are several, at the Chiriqui Lagoon, possess unequalled advantages, nearly all of them having a depth of from six to twelve fathoms. The largest class of naval vessels can enter and approach close to the shore. The entire line of the road and the best harbors are within the limits of Costa Rica, and are fully secured by the railroad and land grant made to Mr. THOMPSON by the Costa Rican Government.

The Department of State is in the receipt of official dispatches from Mexico, which confirm fully the report recently received relative to the taking of Guadalajara. Gen. CASTILLO, in command of the place, capitulated, on the 13th of October, to Gen. ZARAGOSA. Two or three other minor engagements had taken place subsequently, in which the Liberals were victorious. The Castle of Perote had been abandoned by the Church Party, and the garrison, in attempting to reach the City of Mexico, were cut off by a party of Liberals under Gen. AMPUDIA. MIRAMON was still in Mexico, and was said to be in command of 9,000 men, with which force he intended to attempt the defence of the city against the Liberals, who were rapidly advancing. The report of the robbery of the British Consulate is confirmed.

By the arrival of the steamship *Quaker City*, which reached this port last night after a boisterous passage, we have advices from Havana to the 25th inst. The health of that city continued good, and the weather pleasant. Business, however, had been generally prostrated by the news of the financial difficulties in the United States. The money market was tightened, and the quotations of sugar had been considerably disturbed. Our Correspondent at Havana informs us that the Slave-trade has never been so brisk on the island as at the present time. His statements seem almost incredible, but can, nevertheless, be implicitly relied upon. *From six to eight thousand Bozales*, he says, *had been landed in Cuba within the preceding eight or ten days.* Our Correspondent expresses no doubt that these Africans were landed with the cognizance and connivance of the authorities; but says that the difficulty of proving that fact would prevent their prosecution. The facility with which "witnesses" can be procured on the Island to swear to anything that may be required, is a great advantage to those engaged in the nefarious traffic, in their efforts to evade the law.

A passenger train on the Beaver Meadow Railroad, Pennsylvania, was thrown from the track yesterday by the breaking of a rail, and a car containing twenty-eight persons was precipitated into the Lehigh River, a distance of fifteen feet. Four passengers and the conductor were drowned. The rest of the passengers were rescued with much difficulty.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation, in which he gives nine of the Electoral votes of the State to BELL, and six to BRECKINRIDGE. He does this in the face of an apparent majority for BELL, by the advice of the Attorney-General, on account of apparent informalities in the returns. The Bell men are represented to be very indignant at the decision.

At about 11½ o'clock last night a man named MCCAULEY, while engaged in a quarrel with PATRICK KELLY, at No. 215 Front-street, Brooklyn, killed him on the spot by stabbing him to the heart. MCCAULEY escaped, but it was supposed that he would be arrested during the night.

Debate in 1850 on the Proposition to Pay for Fugitives.

In the very brief account which we undertook to give of this debate, some days ago, we left off without quite completing our synopsis of the remarks of Mr. BADGER. But having given the leading features of his argument, and to avoid too much detail, we content ourselves by referring the intelligent reader, who may wish to examine the subject further, to the speech itself.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky, concurred entirely with the principle of the amendment of Mr. PRATT, but thought that by insisting upon it, the success of the bill itself might be endangered. He was ready to support it as an independent measure, but not as a part of the bill before the Senate. The following remark is interesting, since it shows that Mr. CLAY, who seems not to have been present when the debate occurred, probably concurred with him on this subject. He says:

"My colleague [Mr. CLAY] and myself have both, in the course of the present session, presented memorials from citizens of our State claiming indemnity for the loss of slaves after fruitless efforts on the part of the owners to recover them."

In support of the proposition he adduced the class of parallel cases in which indemnity is given to a citizen who suffers damage to his house or goods by the violence of a mob. But for the reason stated, he thought it injudicious to incorporate the principle of paying for the slave, in the event of failure to recapture, in the bill before the Senate.

It is singular that Mr. ATCHISON, of Missouri, came nearer, in his brief remarks on the subject, to the broad ground on which we have proposed to place the principle of emancipation, than any of his associates. Referring to the parties who engage in rescuing or assisting fugitives to escape, he says:

"These men engage in this business from two considerations. One is hostility, deadly hostility to the Slaveholder. The other is a feeling of sympathy, philanthropy, or whatever you call it, for the Slave. It is to render the Slave a service, and to do the master an injury. Now, if the Government indemnify the owner for the property thus stolen, thus taken away from him, the first reason—hostility and hatred to the Slaveholder—ceases. The principle of paying the master the value of his Slave, though that Slave should escape, will make this inducement of hostility to the Slaveholder inoperative. For this reason I am decidedly in favor of the proposition submitted by the Senator from Maryland. I believe that under its operation there would not be complaint of one half the depredations that are now, and have been heretofore committed."

The fact is creditable to the statesmanship of Mr. ATCHISON, that, Southern ultraist as he was, he thought it a matter of importance to conciliate the Anti-Slavery feeling in which hostility to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law originates. In the course of his remarks he called attention to the fact that the opponents of the amendment raised no constitutional objections to it. Such objections were, however, afterwards made.

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi, said:

"I heard the argument of the Senator form North Carolina (Mr. BADGER) yesterday. I then thought, and yet think, it to be a complete and unanswerable one. Nor do I think one single position assumed by him has been in the least shaken by the able Senator from New-Jersey, (Mr. DAYTON,) who has undertaken to reply to him this morning."

In the course of his remarks he made the one following, in which he has been fully borne out by ten years of subsequent experience. He said:

"This Government is sufficiently potent to secure justice to the slaveholders of the South in connection with this subject. Yet I think that experience so far has demonstrated that no law that can be devised that does not contain some such provision as this, will prove efficient. I entertain the confident opinion—and I do not see who can doubt the correctness of that opinion who heard the development made, yesterday, by the Senator from Maryland, (Mr. PRATT,) connected with the history of his own State—that no law which we ever will devise will prove efficient unless it contains some such provision as this."

He further said:

"I do not see the least ground upon which to rest the shadow of an argument against the constitutionality of the proposition."

Mr. MASON said that the people of the border States "have made up their minds that they have the right to indemnity for these losses from some quarter." And again, he says:

"Sir, as to the Constitutional difficulty which has been suggested, I confess I do not see it. I see a Constitutional duty imposed by this clause. It declares that when a person from whom service is due, escapes into another State, he shall be delivered upon claim of the party entitled to his services. Now, the Senator from New-Jersey says the United States have performed all the duties resulting from this clause when they provide a remedy. Sir, what is a remedy? "I submit to the Senate that the duty, if any duty devolves upon the United States, is one to protect the citizens; not merely to give them a remedy, but if one form of remedy will not accomplish the end, then to enlarge it in every possible respect till it becomes effectual; and if no remedy will provide an absolute protection, so that loss shall not be sustained, then it is the duty of the Government to provide an indemnity for the loss, which is the result of inefficiency or inaction."

We have omitted to present the elaborate statement of facts made by Mr. PRATT, the author of the amendment, in which he conclusively shows the inefficiency of the law of 1793 in reclaiming fugitive slaves. No intelligent reader needs proof on this point. The very harsh law adopted in 1850, has if possible, been less efficient than its predecessor. Not one fugitive in ten has been recovered under it. We could safely appeal to the public records in support of this fact. The Commissioners appointed to enforce the fugitive slave law, could easily furnish the information, and the public would be interested to know the exact utility of the law in question. It might be difficult to ascertain the number of abolitionists they manufacture, the sum total of sectional bitterness which is generated by them, and the extent to which their operations alienate the people of the North and South, and weaken the bonds of the Union; but the actual number of fugitives returned could be counted on the fingers.

The amendment of Mr. PRATT was rejected by a decided vote; but, as we have already explained, the vote was no test of the estimate in which the principle was held. It was known that the incorporation of the principle of paying for the fugitives in the bill would induce many to vote against the bill, and hence it was deemed prudent by the Senators from the more Northern Slave States to waive it. Mr. UNDERWOOD, who spoke in favor of it on this account, voted against it. Mr. ATCHISON, who warmly supported the amendment, refrained from voting for like reasons; and there is reason to believe that others acted on this policy. There were but ten votes given in favor of the proposition, viz.: Messrs. Badger and Mangum of North Carolina, Downs of Louisiana, Foote of Mississippi, Houston and Rusk of Texas, Mason of Virginia, and Pearce and Pratt of Maryland. Mr. Clay, Mr. Seward, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Bell did not vote.

We have thus briefly attempted to give the salient points of a debate which ran through two days, and which covers many printed pages in the large quarto *Congressional Globe*. We would hint to the flippant scribblers who have attempted to treat our suggestion with ridicule, that they would do well to read this debate before they again venture an opinion upon the subject. We repeat that, had the proposition taken the form which we propose to give it, we have reason to believe that it would have been acceptable to many Northern Senators who opposed the amendment offered by the Senator from Maryland. At any rate, after ten years more of bitter experience, there is reason to hope that all sections are beginning to see the absolute necessity of some such compromise to the peace and perpetuity of the Union.

The Pulpit and the Crisis.

The theme of nearly all the Thanksgiving discourses preached yesterday in our City pulpits, was the political crisis in which the country is involved. It seems to us very proper that this should be so. Indeed, we have never favored that divorce of the Pulpit from politics which many excellent persons deem essential to the welfare of both. The object of preaching is to apply the principles of Christianity to the conduct of life,—to bring them to bear upon personal character, and upon the general well-being and improvement of society. Why should any form of social activity be exempt from such an application? Why should any duty which men are called on to perform, be abandoned by teachers of the Christian faith, to be discharged without regard to the motives and maxims of Christian truth?

In politics, especially, society has need of the constant and rigorous application of Christian principle. The natural tendency of political organizations is downwards. Selfish motives, partisan impulses, low and debasing aims, acquire more and more ascendency over masses of men in their political action, unless they are counteracted by the steady inculcation of better sentiments and higher principles. It is not necessary for preachers to enter into the details of political controversy: as a general thing, they are very poorly qualified, by their studies or experience, for such discussions. But they can insist upon the supremacy of the great principles of Christianity in the discharge of political duties, as of all the other duties of life,—and they can apply these principles according to their own convictions of justice and of right, without the least departure from the proper sphere of their labors.

But a day set apart by the political authorities of the State for thanksgiving, invites and demands a consideration of the political circumstances by which we are surrounded. Especially in a crisis like the present, when dangers threaten the public peace, and when men's minds are heated with passion on the one side, or paralyzed with fears on the other, is it proper that the Christian teachers of the land should throw their influence into the scale of peace and of Christian truth. Their position enables them to judge current events with less of passion than other men, and they are less liable, if true to their calling, to be swayed by considerations of temporary expediency from the great principles of justice and of right, by which all great controversies of every kind should be decided.

The general tenor of the discourses from the Pulpit yesterday, was towards conciliation,—inculcating the duty of preserving peace at any sacrifice short of principle, as of paramount obligation upon every Christian citizen. They all indicate a serious and settled conviction that the country is in danger, and that it is the duty of every man to treat the peril as real and formidable, instead of dismissing it as fanciful and unworthy of serious attention. Nearly all agreed, moreover, that both sections were in the wrong,—that each had given the other just ground of complaint,—and that both had steps to retrace and reforms to practice, if there was any real purpose of union and harmony for the future. If we had not too many proofs of a feverish condition of the public mind at the South, which renders our Southern brethren for the moment inaccessible alike to argument and remonstrance, we should indulge the hope that the voice of the New-York Pulpit might not be without its effect in convincing them that the North is disposed to do them justice; and perfectly willing to remedy any wrongs it may have done them.

It is proper for us to say that we have reports of several other sermons delivered yesterday, which lack of space alone prevents us from publishing. We have also to acknowledge the courtesy and kindness on the part of the clergy, with which our efforts to publish these discourses have been met.

SOUTH CAROLINA—THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—We published yesterday morning the Message of Gov. GIST to the Legislature of South Carolina. It is a document which will command attention from its bearing upon the exciting topic of the day. The Governor very quietly assumes that the State is out of the Union already,—or so nearly so as to amount substantially to the same thing. We cannot help thinking that, in this, as on some other points, the Governor will grow wiser, if he lives longer. The problem of secession, no matter how unanimous and decided the opinions of the people of South Carolina may be, is one that cannot be decided on the instant. There is a good deal to be done, and a good deal more to be said, on both sides, before secession can be regarded as an accomplished fact.

Gov. GIST considers it too clear for argument, that any State has a right at pleasure to secede from the Union. She came in at will,—therefore, he says, she may go out at will. We cannot recognize the force or the conclusiveness of this logic. Admitting the Union to be merely a compact, it does not follow that any party to it has a right to leave without consent of the others. Accession to the Union involved duties and obligations from which the State can only be released by the other parties. A man is perfectly free to make a bargain of any kind. He makes it *at will*—but he cannot break it at will.

There is but just one way in which South Carolina can rightfully 'quit the Union, and that is *by an amendment of the Constitution*, made in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution itself. Her Convention, which is soon to meet, may declare her wish to secede, and may, if it sees fit, put it into the shape of a declaration that she *has* seceded. But that will not alter the fact. She will be no more out of the Union after, than she was before, that declaration. Every obligation of the Constitution will still be binding upon her, and nothing which she can do alone can release her therefrom. She must demand, through Congress, the consent of her sister States—the other parties to the compact—before she can be discharged from its duties and engagements.

The feeling is very general, we are aware, to let her secede if she wishes. Our neighbor, the *Tribune*, promises his consent and aid, and declares himself in favor of permitting any State to withdraw from the Union at will. Unquestionably this is very accommodating and very amiable; but it does not strike us as very sensible or statesmanlike. We see no way in which it can be done. With every disposition to oblige South Carolina and make things pleasant for her, we see no possible mode of helping her out of the Union but by an amendment of the Constitution. Her proper course is clearly to appeal to Congress for the passage of such an amendment, and its submission to the several States.

We hope the Convention will take no action inconsistent with making such an appeal. It may declare the State out of the Union, and thereupon discontinue the Fede al mails, induce the citizens of the State to refuse to hold Federal office, withdraw its Senators and Representatives from Congress, and send Ambassadors to Washington or elsewhere, without invoking any hostile action from the Federal Government. But we do not see how it can possibly disturb the American flag on Fort Moultrie, or refuse payment of duties on imported merchandise, without of necessity coming into immediate collision with the central power. Perhaps duties may be paid *under protest* until secession shall be accomplished in due form, and through the regular action of the proper authorities on either side.

Our Charter Election—Ten Millions of Dollars at Stake.

The issues presented to the citizens of New-York, in the election which takes place next Tuesday, are chiefly of a pecuniary character, and voters should be little influenced by political considerations. The annual tax-levy of our City amounts to little short of ten millions of dollars, and on the character of the members elected to both Boards of the Common Council next Tuesday, will depend whether this sum shall be honestly disbursed for the City's benefit, or be squandered to no purpose, and on fraudulent pretexts, by the immediate adherents of the Mayor. Without in the least disparaging the importance of the Southern crisis, we venture to suggest, that the sum of $10,000,000, raised by tax on a city having less than nine hundred thousand inhabitants, is an amount worth looking after, so far as the citizens are concerned.

At present, the Board of Aldermen stands arrayed in hostility to the Mayor, but nine of its members lose their seats on the last day of next month, and the question arises—of what character will be their successors? We have never failed to perform, to the extent of our ability, our duty, and our whole duty, by the Starrs, Booles and Bradys of the present Board. But, badly as these men have behaved in their official capacity, we can very easily foresee a combination of circumstances which would lead to a system of wholesale plunder and corruption many times worse than anything yet inflicted on our tax-payers. Let the Mayor get a Board of Aldermen of his own way of thinking, and these two authorities in conjunction would be able to exercise the most baleful and depleting influence over every branch of the municipal service.

Bad as things are now, it will be confessed by those who remember the days of CHARLES DEVLIN'S Street Commissionership, that they are unspeakably better for the tax-payers than they were at that time. A Board of Aldermen hostile to the Mayor will not sanction his attempt to concentrate in his own grasp the irresponsible power of a Department which disburses three millions of dollars annually; nor will they allow him to control to his own benefit, or the benefit of his relatives and retainers, such operations of profit as the street-sweeping contract, the offal removal contract, and those other very lucrative jobs which pertain to the City Inspector's Department. The Aldermen are now a check upon the Mayor in his disposal of City affairs and patronage; and while they continue in this attitude, they cannot themselves enter upon any very extensive swindle, without incurring the risk of a veto from his Honor, in which the whole machinery of fraud will be exposed.

It is for these reasons, and solely in view of the proverb that when "rogues fall out honest men are likely to fare better," that we have never considered the combination in the Board of Aldermen, known as "the ring," to be an unmitigated evil. It is a combination bound together by corrupt and selfish interests, but it has saved us from a repetition of those gigantic schemes of plunder and wholesale appropriation of the public money which were the characteristics of the Devlin dynasty in the Street Department. We have suffered the Japanese swindle, to be sure, but that is a mere fleabite when compared with the millions which might have been squandered, had the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor been acting in "linked sweetness" since the 1st of January last. This Japanese fraud, and that other little petty theft of two thousand dollars for the brown-stone burlesque of GEORGE WASHINGTON, are very nearly the sum and substance of all the known and flagrant acts of official profligacy committed by the present Board. No doubt there may have been, and no doubt there *have* been, special bribes on small matters of Street openings, pier-leases, and so forth;—but nothing like what the same men would have made us suffer had they not perpetually before their eyes the terrors of a hostile Mayor, who knew all the "tricks of the trade" a little better than themselves, and who watched them with the eye of unwinking hatred.

When we had such a Mayor as DANIEL F. TIEMANN, every good citizen would have rejoiced had the Board of Alderman been of a kind to act in conformity with his policy. But as things stand to-day, with the "single eye" fixed on the public treasury, and a threat of Mr. HENRY WOOD'S nomination as Street Commissioner held over us, it is the duty and the interest of all good citizens to see that honest men shall be elected to the Board of Aldermen if possible; and where this is not possible—as in more than one district—then that the man least likely to make a treaty of peace and "mutual benefit" with the Mayor, shall receive the largest number of votes.

THE "BARBARIANS" IN PEKING.—The Paris *Moniteur*, received by the *Arabia*, announces that, according to the latest telegram from Sir HOPE GRANT, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in China, the Celestial Government is fully prepared to make peace. English journals, however, explain the mistake into which the *Moniteur* has fallen. The dispatch upon which the hopes of peace were based was an old one, and was erroneously dated "the *Twenty-fourth* of September," instead of "*Tien-tsin, fourth* of September." It was forwarded by the Commander-in-Chief *before*, instead of *after* the rupture of negotiations, and hence the incorrect report, very widely circulated, that the Allies had concluded a peace without executing their threatened demonstration against the capital.

The whole tenor of late news from the East exhibits in a clearer light than ever the obstinacy of the Chinese mind, and a determination not to submit until compelled to do so by positive force. Neither the Government nor people appear to have been very much affected or terrified by the Western display of valor at Taku. Every opportunity is eagerly seized by Chinese diplomatists to reopen negotiations, but the object is less to arrive at a satisfactory understanding than to delay the advance of the hostile army. According to latest accounts, that army was within forty-five miles, or two days' journey of Peking, where doubtless the Celestials will make another stand in defence of their independence. We anticipate, of course, only one result, and that the Allied Ambassadors will, in the flush of victory, wring from the Government every concession and every privilege they have demanded.

All this is comparatively straight and easy sailing; but the practical point to consider, is whether the Chinese Government, after the pressure of force has been removed, will more faithfully observe their treaty stipulations than they did before the pressure was applied. It is very certain that the disposition to keep faith with enemies who have beaten them into submission, will not be of the liveliest kind, and through fear only can the Western Powers secure the observance of a treaty extorted by force of arms, and as opposed to the instincts of the Chinese people, as it is to the policy of their peculiar Government. Under these circumstances, we see no cause to regret the attitude of the United States in the dispute. While, under the favored-nation clause of our own treaty, we are entitled to the same privileges that the Allies obtain, our relations with the Chinese Government must always be more friendly than those of France or England; and, under the watchful care of Mr. WARD, they can hardly fail to be beneficial to our commerce.

France and Austria in Rome.

Whether we are to believe or not that Austria, as the telegraph assures us, has offered seven thousand soldiers to the Pope, it is certain that the mere possibility of circulating such a story with any hope of credence, happily illustrates what many intelligent persons persist in regarding as the most perplexing problem of the great question of Italy.

The continued occupation of Rome by the French, and the apparent determination of the Emperor NAPOLEON to prevent the consolidation of Italian unity by forcibly excluding the Italian nationality from its natural seat of Government, are regarded by many even of those who most fairly judge the past policy and most considerately interpret the present attitude of the French sovereign, as a dark and strange anomaly, full of peril for the Italian future. They see that the local prides and pretensions of the many splendid cities, now united under one Italian sceptre for the first time since the fall of Rome the imperial, although they may for the present be subdued to the grand general temper of the Italian people, and subordinated to the critical necessities of the rising State, must yet be expected, sooner or later, to assert themselves. It cannot be that Florence and Milan, Naples and Pisa, Bologna and Genoa, will forever acquiesce in the maintenance of the Italian Court and the Italian Government at Turin, within the bleak air of the Alps, and in the least historic of all the historic provinces of their magnificent country. VICTOR of Italy cannot sit contentedly upon the throne of VICTOR of Sardinia. To Rome alone all the other cities of the Peninsula are prepared to defer as heartily as all Britain defers to London, all France to Paris. Rome, like the star of Joseph, outshines all other stars in that glorious constellation, and to Rome they will all most gladly bow down and worship her sovereign grandeur. Moreover, Rome occupies a geographical position highly favorable to her political action as the centre of the new Italian life. A few years of peace and of prosperity will suffice to connect her with either sea which bathes the realm, and the telegraph makes Palermo and Peschiera her suburbs. Why then should Italy be barred from the gates of Rome? It is absurd to imagine that Italy can always accept this exclusion, or that she will resign herself to see the empress-city of her fame reduced to play in her coming history the paltry part which Avignon filled in France while the exiled Popes held sway in the provencal town. If NAPOLEON III., we are told, proposes to himself to inflict such a future upon Rome and upon the Italians, he can hardly be their friend in design; and he will assuredly be dashed in pieces sooner or later upon his own devices.

But is there any reason for imagining that NAPOLEON III. is more blind to this truth than he has been to those other truths which in the hour of universal blindness he alone perceived in the State of Italy, and perceiving, took measures to make them so plain to all the world besides, that after Magenta and Solferino even, they who run can read the same?

The repeated action of Austria in these premises should rebuke such imaginations. If Rome belongs by natural right to Italy, we must remember that Rome also by long prescription belongs to Catholic Christendom, and that until Italy is strong enough to make her national right respected without a quarrel,—Catholic Christendom, in the person of potentates who, like the Emperor of Austria, represent at once the love of the Church and the hate of Italy, may be expected to assume the defence in Rome of that long prescription now protected, if protected it can be honestly said to be, by France. For France to evacuate the "patrimony of St. Peter," while the Pope still makes his abode in the Vatican, would be to warrant Austria in seizing upon the alarms of the Pontiff as an excuse for the war which she is even now with difficulty restrained, by common sense at home, and by public opinion abroad, from commencing. Until the period so proudly anticipated by King VICTOR and by GARIBALDI shall have arrived, when Italy in arms shall invite the contest from which she has already ceased to shrink, the retreat of France from Rome would be a precipitate act more likely to imperil the consolidation than to serve the growth of Italian liberty. That period cannot now be remote, and the consciousness of its approach may probably account for the tone of "particular kindness" with which, as King VICTOR assured his people at Naples, the Pope has already begun to address the Sovereign whom but lately he was cursing with all the might of his office, and all the spite of his years.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.—The letter of Mr. MADISON, which we publish in another column, puts at rest all doubt as to his opinions on the right of a State to secede from the Union. He denies the existence of such a right in the most positive and explicit terms. The publication of the letter is timely, as it cannot fail to exert an important influence upon public sentiment, especially in Virginia.

Aldermanic Candidates.

In another column will be found a brief review of the more prominent candidates for those vacancies in the Board of Aldermen which are to be filled at the Charter election held next month. There are many other candidates for these offices in the field, some self-nominated and without any prospect of polling more than a few dozen votes; others claiming to have been nominated by Peoples' or Independent Peoples' Conventions; and still others who are professional candidates, only remaining in this position until they can ascertain which side will give them the higher price to withdraw. As a general rule it may safely be set down, that every stump Republican candidate has been placed on the track in order to draw off votes from the regular nominee, and help his Democratic opponent—the same axiom applying to stump nominees on the Democratic side.

To this general rule, there may of course, be exceptions, many weak and vain men often flattering themselves that they possess a personal popularity sufficient to run against and break down "the machines." All such hopes, it need hardly be said, prove Dead Sea apples in the mouths of those who entertain them, when the canvassers have made up their returns on election evening. One or other of the regular machine candidates must certainly be elected, and it therefore only remains for good citizens to choose the best or the least notoriously bad of the candidates mentioned in our list. Every vote given for a stump nominee will certainly be a vote thrown away, while in a majority of cases it will be half a vote in favor of the most objectionable machine-man. Our review is of necessity brief, being rather intended to suggest the necessity for personal examination to our readers, than to lead them towards a conclusion in favor of any particular candidate or set of candidates.

LOOK OUT FOR TROUBLE.—Our neighbor, the *Herald*, announces that the most perfect harmony reigns in the Cabinet at Washington. The probability is, therefore, that a rupture is impending. In being exactly wrong every time, there is no journal in the country that can compare with the *Herald*.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Entire Success of the Chiriqui Expedition—Hardships of the Party—Nature of the Country—Character of the Coal-Beds—The Harbors, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Commodore ENGLE, Lieut. MORTON and Dr. EVANS, the heads of the Chiriqui Survey, arrived here to-day. They bring the official reports to Government. The surveying party have endured great hardships by the heavy rains. Lieut. MORTON'S party have encountered and surmounted greater difficulties than the famous Strain party some years ago, but the determined energy of its leader triumphed. The rivers throughout the plains had in some places overflowed the country, and for many miles through the water MORTON and his party waded, establishing a true and solid line of road. The passes of the mountains on the first examination were believed impracticable. MORTON said a pass should be found; he discovered it, and his companions gave it his name.

Dr. EVANS pronounces the coal of the Changenola as superior to that of all the other veins. Good coal was found on Pope's Island and at Shepherd's Harbor, but the Changenola alone is suited to steam purposes and fuel, and for these it cannot be excelled In its quantity it is believed to be inexhaustible.

Commodore ENGLE reports the Chiriqui lagoon to be a system of many harbors of unequaled advantages. Nearly all of them have a depth of entrance and interior of from six to twelve fathoms, and the largest class of naval vessels may lie close beside the shore to coal or water. The Golpto is the finest harbor on the Pacific Coast, from Cape Horn to San Francisco. Along its entire length of shore any class of vessel may be moored to a wharf formed by nature, and the curvature of the harbor is such that a double track railroad may encircle it.

The line of road and the best harbors are within the limits of Costa Rica, and are fully secured by the great railroad and land grant made to Mr. THOMPSON by that Government. The advantages obtained by the United States in their contract will form one of the most creditable features in the Buchanan Administration. The entire surveying party, officers and men, have obtained great praise for their success.

Lieut. MORTON brought home with him a Chiriqui boy, of great sprightliness. All the tropical fruits were found growing wild, of the finest quality.

Official despatches confirm the taking of Guadalajaha on the 13th ultimo by Gen. ZARAGOSA—Gen. CASTILLO capitulating.

On the 1st inst., Gen. MARQUEZ, who went to aid CASTILLO, was routed at the bridge of Tolotlan, losing 3,500 men and all his artillery. CASTILLO went to the City of Tepic, where he was joined by LOZADO and CAJEN, Reactionist chiefs, but most of his army joined the Liberals. Col. ROJAS had been sent to again attack CASTILLO.

The church party had abandoned the castle of Perote, and the forces were aiming to reach Mexico when they were stopped by the Liberal forces under Gen. AMPUDIA, at San Martin Texmelucan, with five thousand men.

MIRAMON was in Mexico, and can command nine thousand men, with which he will attempt to defend the city against the Liberals. The Liberal army is marching on Mexico. Gen. DEGOLLADO was at Morelia.

The reported robbery of the British Consulate of a million of dollars is confirmed.

The new French Minister, SELTONE, arrived at Vera Cruz on the 20th, in a Spanish man-of-war, but had not left for Jalapa.

The elections for Congress and President take place on the first Monday in January.

The report of Mr. LERDO coming as Minister to Washington is not confirmed.

Col. LANDER, Superintendent of the South Pass Wagon Road Expedition, is expected in Washington on the 5th of next month. His friends will probably give him a public reception. Q.

Observance of Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving sermons were preached in all the churches to-day, all referring to the political condition of the country, and expressive of Union-loving sentiments.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The day was well observed. Churches were crowded and the pulpit converted into a forum for the discussion of the present dissensions which disturb the nation. A Christian spirit of conciliation was warmly and eloquently urged by pastors generally. At the close of the exercises at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the organist struck up the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner." The congregation rose and joined in the singing.

The Vote of Virginia.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Gov. LETCHER'S proclamation to-day divides the electoral vote of Virginia as follows: Nine for BELL and six for BRECKINRIDGE. He is brought to this conclusion in the face of an apparent majority for BELL, by an implied acquiescence in the opinion of the Attorney-General on questions arising from informalities in the returns. There is much indignation among the Bell men, who believe it to be a Democratic fraud.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

INTERESTING FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Arrival of Members of Congress---Preparations for the Session.

Speculations in Regard to Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

Another Letter from Governor Letcher to an Inquiring Pennsylvanian.

WHAT IS REQUIRED OF THE NORTH.

South Carolina to be Out of the Union by the 18th of December.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF WESTERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF PACIFICATION—CHANGE OF FEELING IN VIRGINIA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Quite a large number of Western members of Congress came in, this evening, and are already busily discussing the prospects ahead. They all declare for pacification, whatever may be the sacrifice.

The tone of sentiment in Virginia has evidently taken another turn. In Mr. GARNETT'S District, as well as several others, conservative resolutions have been passed almost unanimously, and the object of those urging Gov. LETCHER to fix an early day for the assembling of the Legislature, was to have an expression of conservative sentiments before the meeting of the South Carolina Convention. Gov. LETCHER refused, saying, "Let South Carolina go—she will be no loss to the Union."

After all the talk about members refusing to take seats, it is understood that the South Carolina delegation will present themselves, at least long enough to pocket their back pay and mileage, provided there be any money in the Treasury with which to pay them, which is now exceedingly doubtful.

Official information just received from Utah represents the Saints in high glee over the prospects of disunion and Mormon independence. BRIGHAM YOUNG claims to have prophecied the present condition of things; that the Lord would overthrow the despoilers and deliver his chosen people.

Washington has been as quiet as the Sabbath to-day. All the churches were open.

The Engineer's Department reports the *pons asinorum* to be ninety, instead of forty miles long.

Senator WIGFALL has never intimated to any one that he would not take his seat in Congress.

Senators SEWARD, SUMNER, and RICE arrived to-day.

Q.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

It is believed that the ultimate purpose in the proposed resignation of Judge TANEY is to satisfy the South, and that all the Senators will resume their seats in order to secure a confirmation of Judge BLACK, or any other gentleman of extreme Southern views, as his successor; and this will be used as an excuse by the States proposing secession, for retreating from the dangerous position they have taken.

Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, intends to put through the Appropriation bills at the earliest moment of the session, in order to allow Congress, during the short time allotted to the present session, to discuss and adjust the sectional difficulties which present themselves. He is expected on Saturday.

The reports which have been sent from this city regarding excitement here, are entirely false. It is very dull, and although trouble is anticipated, no one is alarmed.

Hon. GREEN ADAMS, of Kentucky, says his State may be counted upon, also Tennessee, as for the Federal Union at all times, until the rights of those States are actually invaded.

The set of speeches Gen. CALEB CUSHING has been making in Massachusetts, recently, have been forwarded to Washington, and are regarded as bids for the succession of Judge TANEY. He is not in favor here.

The message of Gov. HICKS, of Maryland, is regarded as an indication of the course which all conservative States will pursue with regard to the matter of secession.

Among the arrivals to-night are Senator COLLAMER, of Vermont, COLFAX, of Indiana, FRENCH, of Maine, Senator SEWARD, ELLIOT, of Massachusetts, BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, HELMICK, of Ohio, RICE, of Massachusetts, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts. Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, is in Philadelphia.

Quite a sensation was created to-day by the announcement that a large number of Republican members were in session at the Astor House, fixing up the incoming Cabinet, and arranging a compromise with the South, to be submitted to Congress next week.

Gov. CORWIN, of Ohio, was sent for, and went from this place last evening.

Messrs. SEWARD, CHASE and CORWIN are freely talked of for Secretary of State.

Messrs. GROW, CAMERON, MCMICHAEL, and REED, of Pennsylvania, are all pressed for Secretary of the Treasury.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is universally talked of for Secretary of War.

F. P. STANTON will hardly be Secretary of the Navy, but it will probably go South.

GROW, of Pennsylvania, desires to be Secretary of the Interior it is understood.

In all the churches to-day in this city, the preachers alluded to the crisis, and deplored, without exception, the secession movement.

P.

FROM VIRGINIA.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. LETCHER TO AN INQUIRING PENNSYLVANIAN.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 29.

That sage statesman, politician and Governor of Virginia, honest JOHN LETCHER, has written another characteristic letter to an inquiring Pennsylvanian, Mr. LEWIS D. VAIL, of Philadelphia. Mr. VAIL says he did everything he could to defeat LINCOLN; is a Democrat, and proud to be a Pennsylvanian. He is, therefore, grieved at reading the following parapraph in Gov. LETCHER'S letter to Mr. BRISBINE:

"If I am not greatly mistaken, Pennsylvania is one of the eleven Non-slaveholding States which have passed statutes, now in full force and effect, designed to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law."

Gov. LETCHER replies by informing Mr. VAIL that it would be a source of painful regret to him to find that he had, either intentionally or unintentionally, done injustice to VAIL'S State; and no one, when convinced of the error, would be more prompt to repair a wrong than himself. He compliments Gov. PACKER for the faithful and prompt manner in which, as the high-toned and excellent Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, he discharged his duty towards this Commonwealth on a recent memorable occasion, and by which he has endeared himself to the friends of law and order everywhere; and the praiseworthy conduct of the citizens, in surrendering for trial those who had violated our laws, and shed the blood of our unoffending citizens upon our own soil, has inspired all true Virginians with a sincere respect for the Keystone of the arch and her constituted authorities. In reference to the legislation on the question now agitating the popular mind, he desired merely to call the attention of the citizens, as a source of irritation that was doing as much to weaken the bonds of Union as any other one thing having legal existence. Gov. LETCHER says the charge was made without reflection and examination, but he feels persuaded that he can sustain it fully, which he does by quoting the third and fourth sections of the first Fugitive Slave law passed by Congress, and approved by President WASHINGTON on the 12th day of February, 1793. The act is entitled, "An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters." He says the provisions of these sections are too plain to be misunderstood. The law of March 3, 1847, enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and which was passed fifty years after the law of 1793 was passed by Congress, was intended beyond all question to defeat the operation of the Congressional act. This is too palpable to admit of doubt, as it refers in express terms to that act, and there is no doubt but that it was intended to obstruct the law of Congress.

Gov. LETCHER was aware of the fact, when his letter to Mr. BRISBINE was written, that the sixth section of the act of 1849 had been repealed in 1852, and was greatly surprised to find that the third, fourth and fifth sections had not been repealed.

Gov. LETCHER then calls VAIL'S attention to the cases of Mr. PARSONS and EMANUEL MYERS, and the legal proceedings in these cases, and says that Virginia and Maryland have been seriously injured by this obnoxious Pennsylvania law.

Finally, Gov. LETCHER quotes the fourth article of the second section of the Constitution of the United States, which says that no person bound to service or labor in one of the States, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Under this provision of the Constitution, what is the duty of Pennsylvania and all the other Non-Slaveholding States?

Gov. LETCHER answers by saying it is the duty of every good citizen to carry out the laws of the land. If the Union is to to be preserved, it is necessary that all causes of complaint, irritation and dissatisfaction, shall be speedily removed. In the present condition of affairs, delay ends in destruction. If the non-slaveholding States desire to save the Constitution from overthrow, and the Confederacy from dissolution, let them show their faith by their works. Let them repeal at once all statutes which are injurious to the rights and interests of their Southern fellow-citizens, and which are in any degree calculated to embarrass them in the recovery of fugitive slaves. This cannot be done a moment too soon, and he urges all other conservative men in VAIL'S section to act without delay, and show to the South that they really desire the preservation of the Union. They can do much to allay the excitement now existing, to restore concord and fraternal feeling, and to revive lost confidence between the sections; and they owe it to themselves, their country, and to those who are to succeed us, to do their duty, their whole duty, promptly and faithfully.

Gov. LETCHER concludes by remarking that he has replied in the same conservative spirit which dictated VAIL'S letter, and he considers the question discussed one of the greatest interest and importance at this time, and one which is attracting much public attention now.

By way of comment, I would add that this may, in my opinion, be considered as a fair indication of the tone of Gov. LETCHER'S forthcoming message to the State Legislature.

There is better feeling in the stock market since the suspension of specie payments by the banks. Sales small, with an advance of three to five per cent. over the forced sales of the previous week. The advance is caused by the high rates of exchange, which prevent buyers from operating in New-York. There is no change in the produce market. Exchange on Northern cities decreasing: New-York, five per cent.; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, four per cent.

That independent and neutral paper in politics, the Petersburg *Express*, of this morning, in a leader under the caption of "extravagant demonstration," speaks a good word for Virginia, and rapa South Carolina over the head for her want of respect to the stars and stripes and her sister Southern States.

A petition numerously signed by citizens of Richmond has been forwarded to Gen. JOHN TYLER of Philadelphia, requesting him to address them on the political and social aspect of the country. The address will probably come off next week

Gov. LETCHER will issue a proclamation to-morrow to convene the electors in Richmond on the fifth proximo, to cast the vote for President. BELL has nine votes, and BRECKINRIDGE six. This is correct. The DOUGLAS vote in the State is over sixteen thousand.

The captain and three of the crew of the *Storm King* have been indicted by the Grand Jury of the United States in the District of Columbia, for being engaged in the Slave-trade. They will be tried next week.

Every person here admits that South Carolina will certainly secede. The conservatives still hope that something may turn up to keep her in the Union.

Two errors occur in my message in the issue of the 28th. Charleston ought to be Charlottesville, and Petersburg ought to be Pearlsburg.

S.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE CHARLESTON BANKS ALL SUSPENDED—MR. HAMMOND ON SECESSION, &C.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Another meeting of Bank Directors was held this morning, and all agreed to suspend immediately, notwithstanding that most of them can pay dollar for dollar in specie.

It is deemed probable here, from information received to-day, that Mr. YANCEY will be appointed by the Alabama Legislature the Commissioner to attend the South Carolina Convention.

It is now considered certain here that the ordinance of secession will be passed either on the 17th or 18th of December.

Mr. HAMMOND has written a letter to the Georgia secession meeting, saying South Carolina will be out of the Union, high, dry, and forever, by December 18th at farthest.

Our representatives are leaving for Washington. W. PORCHER MILLS goes to-morrow.

Ordnance and ammunition have lately been landed from schooners at Fort Moultrie. Some of the army officers say that now Moultrie is almost impregnable.

The disposition of the people is decidedly to resist the landing of more troops there.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE SECESSION SENTIMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Nov. 26, 1860—P. M.

The day for the assembling of the South Carolina Legislature has at length arrived, and at 7 o'clock this evening, both branches being fully organized, at the fall of the presiding officers' hammers, the members will proceed at once to business.

The members from every part of the State confirm what has been generally known, for some days past, namely, that the Delegates nominated to the Convention to a man are in favor of immediate secession, but it appears to be conceded on all hands that matters shall take their due course, and hence the Legislature, further than providing for arming the State, will do nothing, on the subject of secession, until after the State has been declared out of the Union by the Convention.

The Postmaster at Charleston, Mr. HUGER, has assured Gov. GIST that the moment the State secedes he shall consider his functions at an end, and that he is heart and soul with the Secessionists. Mr. HUGER received his appointment from Gen. JACKSON, when that functionary turned out of office, in 1832, every man in the State tinctured with nullification. He was then, and has been, up to the present time, a strong Union man.

Z.

LETTER FROM MR. MADISON ON THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

From the Charlottesville (Va.) Review.

In 1832, Mr. ALEXANDER RIVES, over the signature of "A Friend of Union and State Rights," published two communications in the Virginia (Charlottesville) *Advocate*. The letter of Mr. MADISON was called forth by these articles, and was addressed to the writer of them under his *nom de plume*. It bears no date, but a letter from Mr. RIVES, in reply to it, in our possession, is dated Jan. 7, 1833.

We publish *verbatim* from the MS.:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

I have received the letter sighed "A Friend of Union and State Rights," inclosing two Essays under the same signature.

It is not usual to answer communications without the proper names to them. But the ability and the motives disclosed in the Essays induce me to say, in compliance with the wish expressed, that I do not consider the proceedings of Virginia in '98-'99 as countenancing the doctrine that a State may *at will* secede from its Constitutional compact with the other States. A rightful secession requires the consent of the others, or an abuse of the compact absolving the seceding party from the obligations imposed by it.

In order to understand the reasoning on one side of the question, it is necessary to keep in view the precise state of the question and the positions and arguments on the other side. This is particularly necessary in questions arising under our novel and compound system of government. Much error and confusion have grown out of a neglect of this precaution.

The case of the Alien and Sedition acts was a question between the Government and the Constituent Body, Virginia making an appeal to the latter against the assumption of power by the former.

The case of a claim in a State to secede from its union with the others, is a question among the States themselves as parties to a compact.

In the former case it was asserted against Virginia, that the States had no right to interpose *Legislative* declarations of opinion on a Constitutional point; nor a right to interpose at all against a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was to be regarded as a tribunal from which there could be no appeal.

The object of Virginia was to vindicate Legislative declarations of opinion; to designate the several Constitutional modes of interposition by the States against abuses of power, and to establish the ultimate authority of the States *as parties to and creators of* the Constitution, to interpose against the divisions of the Judicial as well as the other branches of the Government, the authority of the Judicial being in no sense *ultimate*, out of the purview and form of the Constitution.

Much use has been made of the term "respective" in the 3d Resolution of Virginia, which asserts the right of the *States*, in cases of sufficient magnitude, to interpose "for maintaining within their *respective* limits, the authorities, &c., appertaining to them;" the term "respective" being construed to mean a Constitutional right in *each* State, *separately*, to decide on and resist by force, encroachments within its limits. A foresight or apprehension of the misconstruction might easily have guarded against it. But, to say nothing of the distinction between ordinary and extreme cases, it is observable that, in this as in other instances throughout the Resolutions, the plural number—*States*—is used in referring to them; that a concurrence and cooperation of all might well be contemplated in interpositions for effecting the objects within each; and that the language of the closing Resolutions corresponds with this view of the third. The course of reasoning in the Report on the Resolutions required the distinction between a *State* and *the States*.

It surely does not follow, from the fact of the States, or rather the people embodied in them, having as parties to the Constitutional compact no tribunal above them, that, in controverted meanings of the compact, a minority of the parties can rightfully decide against the majority; still less that a single party can decide against the rest; and as little that it can at will withdraw itself altogether from its compact with the rest.

The characteristic distinction between free Governments and Governments not free is, that the former are founded on compact, not between the Government and those for whom it acts, but among the parties creating the Government. Each of those being equal, neither can have more right to say that the compact has been violated and dissolved, than every other has to deny the fact, and to insist on the execution of the bargain. An inference from the doctrine that a single State has a right to secede at will from the rest, is that the rest would have an equal right to secede from it; in other words, to turn it, against its will, out of its union with them. Such a doctrine would not, till of late, have been palatable anywhere, and nowhere less so than where it is now most contended for.

A careless view of the subject might find an analogy between State secession and individual expatriation. But the distinction is obvious and essential. Even in the latter case, whether regarded as a right impliedly reserved in the original social compact, or as a reasonable indulgence, it is not exempt from certain conditions. It must be used without injustice or injury to the community from which the expatriating party separates himself. Assuredly he could not withdraw his portion of territory from the common domain. In the case of a State seceding from the Union its domain would be dismembered, and other consequences brought on not less obvious than pernicious.

I ought not to omit my regret, that in the remark on Mr. JEFFERSON and myself the names had not been transposed.

Having many reasons for marking this letter *confidential*, I must request that its publicity may not be permitted in any mode or through any channel. Among the reasons is the risk of misapprehensions or misconstructions, so common, without more attention and development than I could conveniently bestow on what is said. With respect,

JAMES MADISON.

Wishing to be assured that the letter has not miscarried, a single line acknowledging its receipt will be acceptable.

Some persons might conclude from the statement in the beginning of this letter, "A rightful secession requires the consent of the others," &c., that Mr. MADISON recognized in an extreme case the abstract right of secession now claimed by South Carolina. But by reference to his letter of March, 1833, to Mr. WEBSTER, it will be seen that he there states that "the right of secession for intolerable oppression is another name only for revolution."

The Secession Troubles.

LETTER FROM EX-SENATOR TRUMAN SMITH TO HON. A. H. STEPHENS.

NEW-YORK CITY, No. 49 Wall-st., Wednesday, Nov. 27, A. D, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: I have recently read with particular satisfaction, in a New-York paper, your very able and truly patriotic speech, recently delivered at the seat of your State Government, for which, as a peace-loving citizen, I desire to present to you my cordial thanks. From this you are not to infer that I concur unqualifiedly in all your views, but I do most cordially commend the spirit which characterized your remarks, and unite in your appreciation of the priceless value of our Union. I ardently desire the predominance of your influence in the public councils of your State, and in such case we shall, at least so far as Georgia is concerned, come out unscathed from a crisis of no inconsiderable danger.

There is not the slightest doubt but that many of those who now insist that the mere election of Mr. LINCOLN is an adequate cause for breaking up the Confederacy intended to insure the success of the Republican nominees by disorganizing the Charleston Convention. I do not believe that Mr. DOUGLAS could have been nominated had it not been for the secession of those who now cry disunion; or, in other words, that Convention might have united on candidates upon whom the party could have entered the field and carried on the contest with at least equal chances of success.

But you glanced at the true source of all these sectional difficulties when you said, in the speech alluded to, "*Some of our public men have failed in their aspirations; that is true, and from that comes a great part of our troubles.*" I understand you to give a Southern, if not a Georgian, application to this remark, but the true state of the case calls for an application alike to both sections. By this, I desire to say that these disturbances are created by public men of the North and South alike, and have their origin almost exclusively at Washington. They are prompted by the aspirations (1) of Presidents seeking a reelection, (2) by members of Congress seeking the Presidency, or (3) by the latter seeking a reelection, or places of honor, or profit, or both, under the Government.

If the Presidential term could be extended to eight years, if no incumbent of that high office were reeligible, and if no Member of Congress were eligible to the same for eight years thereafter, nor capable of holding any office under the General Government during the same period, (except in the Army or Navy in time of war,) we should have an end to our troubles or at least to most of them.

One of the greatest embarrassments in our way results from the fact that each section considers itself wholly in the right, and the other or opposite section wholly in the wrong; whereas in my judgment, both are to blame, and the sooner they beg pardon of each other, and put matters on a proper footing, the better it will be for all.

I am and ever have been an old-fashioned Henry-Clay Whig, and had I been a citizen of Georgia I should have unhesitatingly voted for JOHN BELL; but it is due to the candor with which I would ever treat an old friend, I should say that in the same spirit and actuated by precisely the same motives, I at the late election cast my vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who I am thoroughly convinced will, if tried, approve himself to the nation as being truly just, patriotic and conservative.

The truth is, the pending disturbance is in a great degree artificial—there is, in fact, no incompatibility of interest as between the two sections, but a beneficent harmony in the operation of our system in favor of both. It is said in Sacred Writ that "Jeseron waxed fat and kicked." Alas! that this should be true of this great nation.

On throwing up my seat in the United States Senate in May, 1854, I retired from all active participation in the politics of the country. I had nothing to do with the nomination of Col. FREMONT in 1856, nor with that of Mr. LINCOLN, this year, and as I did not while in Congress (for near 14 years,) take any part in this negro disturbance, unless opposing, as I did most earnestly, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, be an exception, I feel that I have but a slight responsibility for existing dangers and evils.

I have addressed you at much greater length than I intended when I took up my pen, and conclude with the assurance that I desire to be ever counted among the number of your true friends.

TRUMAN SMITH.

Hon. A. H. STEPHENS, Crawfordsville, Georgia.

P. S.—The great State of Georgia! Capable of becoming, if she is not now, a magnificent Commonwealth! What possible motive can we of the North have for tearing down her prosperity if we could? There are hot-heads everywhere. Is it not quite time for the dispassionate, the just and the wise, to seize the helm and guide the ship safely into port.

Musical.

"La Juive," repeated on Wednesday with a notable improvement in the effective development of all the features of the composition, and especially with a sudden recrudescence of his best voice and method on the part of Herr FORMES, will be sung again to-night at the Academy, and we trust to a more than holiday house.

Our English Friends Following a Good Example.

The London *Punch*, which seldom condescends to be serious upon any subject, is betrayed into that becoming mood by the report of the Prince's visit to our Woman's Library. Here is his paragraph, very properly commending the enterprise to the imitation of his subjects at home:

OUR SISTERS IN AMERICA.

In the pages of the London *American*, we read that in New-York there has lately been opened a library for the exclusive use of women. At first, we sarcastically thought that it must consist of nothing but novels, but we never were more mistaken, the collection being as varied as that of the London Library in St. James'-square, only not quite so numerous. The one is as yet only a baby—a mere literary infant—whilst the other has arrived to the full-grown proportions of a lusty intellectual manhood. The library has met with the greatest success, and publishers and printsellers have vied with each other in filling its walls and its shelves with presents. "The subscription is $1 (4s. 2d.) a year, for those who can afford it, and nothing for those who cannot."

Would a similar Woman's Library answer in London? We strongly believe it would, especially if opened in the evening, when the British Museum and other libraries are closed. Besides, how many poor girls are there who cannot afford fire and candle in the evening to enable them to stop at home after their working-hours are over, and would only be too glad of such a refuge, where they could improve and amuse themselves, free from importunities, free from temptation, happy, warm and comfortable, until the clock warned them it was time to go to bed? If a similar institution be ever established, we beg leave to propose MISS BESSIE PARKES as its noble librarian.

The Prince of Wales visited the Woman's Library. During the interview, the following handsome tribute was paid:

"The room was crowded with ladies. The Prince entered, leaning upon the arm of the Chancellor of the University, and was received by Miss POWELL who on behalf of the ladies, said, 'Baron, we are happy to welcome to a Woman's Library the son of a Royal Lady whom the women in America regard as an honor and a pride to all womankind.'"

Bravo! We little suspected that the Women of America could say such generous things; but then it was a live Prince who inspired the graceful tribute. However, the compliment is all the more genuine and valuable, as from the great gallantry, amounting to adoration, that is shown to the female sex in America, the ladies are much more in the habit of receiving compliments than of paying them. Amongst the many pleasant recollections the Prince has brought home from America, none, we will be bound, will occupy a more prominent or grateful place than the above. It is a recollection that, in his mind, will be ever wrapped up in lavender.

Accident on the Beaver Meadow Railroad.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Thursday, Nov. 29.

The Beaver Meadow passenger train, leaving here at 11:15 this morning, was thrown from the track near Beaver Creek Dam by the breaking of a rail. The passenger car, containing twenty-eight persons, was precipitated into the Lehigh River, a distance of fifteen feet. Four passengers and the conductor were drowned. The following are the passengers drowned: Mrs. FARROW and sister, Beaver Meadow, two Misses SMITH, of Mauch Chunk. The rest were rescued with extreme difficulty by the hands of the train, who mounted the car and broke away a portion of the roof before it sunk. The bodies of the victims were recovered. The car sunk in twenty feet water. Those who escaped sustained only slight injuries.

THE DESTITUTE IN SYRIA.—The Committee for the Relief of the Destitute and Suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

W., New-York, $20; Shenango Congregation, $8; Cochranton Congregation, $5; Rev. W. F. Millikan, Mesopotamia, $20; Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, $165 12; Orthodox Congregational Church, Lincoln, Mass., $10; Presbyterian Church, Lamington, N. J., $10; Robert Bayley, $10; Harvard Congregational Society, Brookline, Mass., $161; Menand's Station S. S., $25; J. D. W., $5; the Bethel Ship, $20 05; Sabbath-School St. Stephen's Church, Wilkesbarre, Penn., $30; Wm. Bostwich, New-Haven, $50; Female Benevolent Society, Jewett, N. Y., $17; M. C., $3. Total, $559 17. Previously acknowledged, $21,685 05. Total, $22,244 23.

W. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
No 95 Front-street.

China, Glass, Chandeliers, Plated Goods, &c.,
At a great reduction for cash.
We are determined to sell, and will make it an object for those who wish to buy.
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Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Lester's Sewing Machine For Sale—Nearly new and in good order. Cost $65. Will be sold for $25. Address Mrs. MASON, Box 101 *Times* office.

Health of American Women.
SOME YEARS AGO THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY regarding Graefenberg Medicines was received from highly literary and religious authorship:
My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company, fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.
FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New-York *Commercial Advertiser*.
I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidence of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public. N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.
Since that time one of the leading Graefenberg medicines has been its
UTERINE CATHOLICON,
which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, fallings, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.
Price **$1 50** *per bottle.* FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PRE-PAID TO THE END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK.
Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. BRIDGE will receive patients at the Graefenberg Institute. He may also be consulted by letter or personally, and he is personally permitted to refer to
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

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SEWING MACHINES,
WITH IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
Increased facilities for manufacturing and the curtailment of litigation expenses consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, justifies the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Company's Sewing Machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use, and manufactures in the same range of purpose and material, is attested by tens of thousands using them. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depot No. 32 Platt-st.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

MARRIED.

GARDNER—COGER.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 29, by Rev. Henry G. Weston, NATHANIEL B. GARDNER to MAGGIE J., daughter of Daniel Coger, Esq., all of this City.

TEALE—DENTON—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., DAVID C. TEALE and ADELIA A., daughter of Walter Denton.

CHRISTMAS—OSBORN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at the Fleet-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. C. D. Foss, JOSIAH W. CHRISTMAS to HANNAH P., third daughter of J. W. Osborn, all of Brooklyn.

O'BRIEN—STONEALL.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. L. S. Holme, DOUGLAS FITCH O'BRIEN to LOUISA, youngest daughter of James C. Stoneall, Esq., all of this City.

MORTON—HOLDICH.—In Hoboken, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Dr. Holdich, EDMUND L. MORTON to MARY JOSEPHINE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

WHITTLESEY—MOORE.—In Salisbury, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Adam Reid, D. D., WALTER R. WHITTLESEY to KATE, only daughter of the late Henry Moore, all of Salisbury.

DIED.

WATSON.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Nov. 29, NANCY, widow of the late Henry Watson, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 23 Jane-s.

KIPP.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, NELLIE, youngest daughter of John L. and Emily R. Kipp, aged 4 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 165 Eldridge st., this day, (Friday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

McDONALD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, ELIZABETH BLEECKER, daughter of Anthony B. McDonald.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

GRIM.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 29, PHILIP GRIM, in the 68th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his brother in law, George S. Schermerhorn, are invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, IDA MAY, only daughter of Charles E. and Sarah J. Holden, aged 2 years, 6 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 206 West 23d-st., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CROSBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, JULIA CROSBY, daughter of the late Rev. A. H. Crosby, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Saturday next, at 11 A. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. Her remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment, by the Hudson River Railroad train which leaves 31st-st. at 1½ o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, CATHARINE, widow of the late Peter W. Phillips, aged 70 years, 2 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 133 Hammond-st. Her remains will be taken to Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

WARDLE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, ELIZA, wife of Thomas Wardle, formerly of Worcester, England, aged 39 years and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 98 6th-av., on Saturday, Dec. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Binghamton, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

STEPHENSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 29, at the residence of his parents, No. 77 East 25th-st., HENRY CLAY, youngest child of Edmund and Henrietta J. Stephenson, aged 2 years and 21 days.

RATHBUN.—In Springfield, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 22, GEO. JAY, son of Solomon and Hannah Rathbun, in the 20th year of his age.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.

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OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 569, Nov. 29, 1860.
44, 71, 3, 29, 26, 30, 23, 19, 43, 58, 32, 63, 47.
Class No. 570, Nov. 29, 1860.
58, 67, 17, 48, 72, 69, 33, 63, 10, 35, 20, 4, 64.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 29 1860.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

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Besides its editorial articles and correspondence, contains a summary of the most important movements of all Christian denominations.
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In addition to the foreign and domestic news, has departments of Agriculture, of Science, and of Commerce, the latter embracing full and accurate reports of the Money, Produce, Cattle, and other markets up to the time of going to press.
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THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1860.

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SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
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VERY LOW.
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, FANS, &c.,
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
G. C

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

The Candidates of the Various Parties for Aldermen.

But little interest is manifested in the approaching Charter Election. The nominations for Aldermen by the several parties are now complete, and it may aid our citizens in knowing for whom to vote, to submit some notes concerning the most prominent candidates now in the field:

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican candidate in this District is HENRY SMITH, better known as "Hank," the present incumbent. He is a Canal-forwarder and agent by profession, and a pretty fair representative man of the region he inhabits, being what is called "a good fellow," with no very particularly strict principles of any kind, either political or social. He belongs to the Japanese Brigade and holds some connection with "the ring," though not upon all occasions voting with his associates. "Hank" may be set down as a smart, shrewd and able politician and business man; these qualities, and his means of using them, having already pretty snugly feathered his own nest. He is very popular, and never fails to run largely ahead of his party ticket.

The Mozarters are broken up utterly here, and will probably indorse HUGH CROZIER, the regular Tammany nominee. CROZIER keeps a grocery-store in the Third Ward and has been prominently connected as an officer, with the school-system of the district. Hank SMITH, it is thought, will receive a strong Democratic vote, his influence retaining TOM BYRNES, of the First Ward, in office as Superintendent of Lands and Places, and TOM claiming to swing four or five hundred Democratic votes "just as easily as he could swing a cat by the tail." The Enright family, moreover, have been approached by various Republicans with promises of obtaining pardons for JAMES ENRIGHT and FRANK FOWLER from Gov. MORGAN, provided the Enrights will throw their influence in this contest on the Republican side. We have never heard anything to the prejudice of Mr. CROZIER'S character. He appears to rank as a respectable citizen.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican nominee in this District is Capt. GEORGE C. BYRNE, a speculator and merchant carrying on business in West-street, who gave some very important information relative to City corruption, in the examinations had before Recorder TIELOU, in the years 1853 and 1854. In February, 1853, as appears by the affidavit of THEODORE MARTINE, who was foreman of the Grand Jury for that month—page 1,572, Document No. 55, of the proceedings before Recorder TIELOU—Mr. BYRNE testified on oath before the Grand Jury that he had paid an assistant Alderman the sum bribe of seventeen hundred dollars for the lease of half a pier at the foot of Jay-street. He also made oath on the 24th of June, in the same year, that he had "the possession of other piers in the City, though the leases had not yet been given." In answer to the question, how much money he had paid to members of the Common Council for securing these privileges, he replied: "I decline answering the question, by the advice of my counsel, as it might have a tendency to criminate me, and as I believe myself." [See page 1,574 of the same document.] Despite these facts, his friends claim for him that he is honest and popular, two essentials not so often combined as we could wish to see them.

JEREMIAH BESSON was a candidate for the Republican nomination, but was beaten by a few votes. He then set himself up as the "People's Nominee," and has since received the Mozart indorsement, although heretofore identified with the Republicans. He was also a candidate for the American nomination, and is believed to have received assurances of Know-Nothing support. BESSON keeps a liquor store and chop-house in Mercer-street, and expects aid from all the influences of that neighborhood. Some of the practical jokers of this District have put up a very respectable old citizen named HOUSINGER, who offers to run without any party indorsement whatever, on his own personal strength. This is a cruel joke which a few young "sinkers" are playing in order to get hold of the five or six hundred dollars which Mr. HOUSINGER, who is an elderly man and a small property-holder, professes himself willing to spend. The Tammany nominee is JOHN T. HENRY, house carpenter and builder, present Alderman of the District, and a little touched with the Japanese infection. This will greatly hinder his otherwise good running-power, and he will be further weighted by certain sins of "the ring," whereof he was once reckoned "a brother in good standing." HENRY has lately rebelled, we hear, against this position and tried to shake off his associations; but the repentance in his case, as is common with many sinners, is likely to come too late. Apart from this Aldermanic failing, he bears a high character in business, and is a liberal, kind-hearted employer.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican candidate in this District is JOHN M. BRADY, a stair-builder, and present incumbent of the Aldermanic office. He has a good deal of the Japanese perfume about him, but has recently been using chlorate-of-lime-resolutions calling on the Special Committee of the Board for the bill of items. Whether by these detergents he can take away the taint sufficiently to make his pretensions "smell sweet" in the nostrils of his Republican constituents remains to be seen. His efforts to ferret out the mystery of Chamberlain PLATT'S appointment should not be lost sight of, however, when the record in his case is made up. It is also to his credit that we know he once refused a bribe of $2,500 which had been offered to him for a vote to confirm GIDEON J. TUCKER as President of the Croton Board. There are many worse men than BRADY in the Common Council, and his reelection will be worked heartily for by a majority of the Republicans in his District.

The Tammany people have put forward against BRADY an elderly citizen, named LAWRENCE M. VAN WART, a grocer, carrying on business in Amity street, who is now in the Board of Councilmen, and is suspected of not being free from the yellow-kid Japanese contagion. A weekly paper claims for him that he is a descendant of the VAN WARY who captured Major ANDRE, and demands that "thorough and united efforts be made for the grandson of one of the patriots of the Revolution." This may or may not be so, our explorations having as yet failed to discover the family-tree of the VAN WARTS.

The Mozart men have nominated SAMUEL J. MONTGOMERY, a stove-dealer in Spring-street, of whom but little is known outside the Mozart ranks, except that he is the special candidate of DAN LINN. Both LINN and the Linn family generally, Mayor WOOD is very anxious for MONTGOMERY'S success, and will make great sacrifices to accomplish it, although he long since promised the Mozart indorsement to VAN WART, who has found a warm Mozart partisan in Corporation-Attorney GENET.

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican nominee is DANIEL DARROW, of Westchester, a large speculator in "wharves, piers, and slips" under leases and grants from the Common Council. The nomination was tendered to GEORGE STARR, the present Japanese Alderman, who declined in his friend DARROW'S favor. Nothing special is known of this candidate, except that he has been very curiously successful in leasing and otherwise obtaining valuable wharf privileges from his friends in the Common Council. Last year he was in the Board of Councilmen himself, and then voted, it is said, for the Yonkers Railroad scheme and the balance of the "ring transactions" with GEORGE LAW. The record which he then made, prior to his quarrel with GEORGE STARR in reference to the division of Ward patronage, was not a happy one.

The "People" are said to have nominated THOMAS LAWRENCE, everywhere known as "Tom," the keeper of a liquor-store under Essex Market Police Court. Tom has a lease, from the Mayor, of City bulkings and property worth at the lowest, $5,000 a year, on which he pays but a merely nominal rent. He is one of the men Mayor WOOD was most eager to elect, this lease being a corporate bond for his good behavior and obedience in the Common Council. Tom thought he had a perfectly "sure thing" in the Mozart Nomination; but white men are very uncertain, and on last Monday evening the Mozart Convention, with but two dissenting voices gave their indorsement and nomination to CHARLES J. CURTIS, the Taxpayers and Tammany nominee. This was from one of the "cleanest cleans" that the purified Board of Aldermen has yet swept out. The Tammany Hall nomination was bitterly and fiercely contested for some time in its own Convention, and at the store of ADAM ORT, a leading German in Greenwich-avenue—five members of the Convention from the Ninth Ward—finally indorsing CHARLES J. CURTIS, the Taxpayers' nominee, while four delegates, representing the Fifteenth Ward withdrew in disgust at such an "abandonment of party ropes." The four who withdrew consisted of PHILIP MEYER, who resides at the corner of Commerce and West streets, in the First Aldermanic District; GEORGE CAMPBELL, who lives in the Bowery, within the Tenth Aldermanic District, and two persons, named GEORGE W. CLACKNER and CHARLES FRANKENSTEIN or FRANKENSTEIN, who are both supposed to be in the office of JOSIAH RINDERS, as Deputy United States Marshals but who have no addresses in the Directory. These four were appointed by and in favor of nominating Prof CAMPBELL, proprietor of the Malta saloon, at the corner of Third-avenue and Broadway; but wiser councils prevailed, and Mr. CHIPP was finally adopted. Mr. CHIPP, the Taxpayers' nominee, and indorsed by the Tammany and Mozart Conventions, is a wealthy coal-merchant, and large property-holder, who has resided twenty-seven years in the District, never mixing up with partisan politics, but always voting as a consistent Union man and Democrat. Those of the Tammany Convention who took him up, had to throw overboard the regular Tammany candidate, JOHN RICHARDSON, present Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies in the Street Department, to whom the nomination had been pledged more than a year ago. This whole affair bred a good deal of ill-feeling at the time in the ranks of the regular Tammany Democracy, but Mr. CHIPP will now no doubt receive the support of all the respectable Democrats of the District.

NINTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican candidate here is one eminently fit to be elected, being ISAAC DAYTON, lately a candidate for the vacancy on the bench of the Superior Court created by Judge PIERREPONT'S resignation. Had Gov. MORGAN appointed Mr. DAYTON, he would undoubtedly have received the subsequent nomination given to JAMES W. WHITE. Mr. D. is a lawer in good standing, and with a very respectable, though not large practice. His character is unexceptionable, and those who know him intimately think highly of his talents.

The Mozarters have put forth SAMUEL T. MUNSON, at present a member of the Board of Councilmen, and not free as such from the Japanese and "ring" taints. He is a locksmith, carrying on business in West Seventeenth-street, and has never been suspected of any very extraordinary public spirit or genius. Tammany Hall nominated ADAM LILBOURN, a house-painter on a large scale, and a perfectly fresh man in Corporation politics. There are contradictory reports as to a Democratic fusion here, by which Mr. LILBOURN withdraws in MUNSON'S favor. This may or may not be the case, all sorts of roor-backs being put in circulation by the partisans on either side. It is generally credited, however, that MUNSON will be the only Democratic candidate in the field on the morning of the Charter election.

THE ELEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

This District contained in the Twentieth Ward, continues to be the only one in the City where the Republican camp is divided. The organization which nominated JOHN HOOPER for Assemblyman represents the Greeley interest, and now puts forward for Aldermanic honors Gen. WM. HALL, a candidate entitled to command the confidence of any constituency, and who will bring very great weight and large accessions of personal strength to the ticket upon which he runs. Gen HALL is one of the most thoroughly acceptable and satisfactory nominations that any party has yet made The other Republican organization, which renominated and ran CUMMINGS H. TUCKER for Assembly, represents the Daniel D. Conover and Supervisor Stuart influence. Their candidate for Alderman is JACOB L. DODGE, formerly Street Commissioner, and lately a candidate for Harbor-master. Mr. DODGE has a name historic in the roll of City-contracts, requiring no eulogy at our hands to further exalt his merits. This division in the Republican ranks is the more to be regretted, as the Democrats in this District, both of the Mozart and Tammany factions, have united in support of ALEXANDER C. FREAR, the Tammany nominee, a very decent Ex-Councilman, formerly a merchant in Broadway, who met with commercial reverses, and at present holds some kind of small inspectorship in the Street Department. Whether we shall have FREAR alone as the Democratic nominee in this District, or whether the Mayor may not even yet put up a candidate of his own stripe against him, has become doubtful. This only is certain, that the Mozart organization in the Twentieth Ward has broken away from the bit and snaffle of the Mayor, indorsing FREAR, the Tammany nominee, against the Mayor's wishes, and doing many other things to manifest a growing sense of independence. The success of JOHN HARDY for Assembly last election seems to have completely demoralized the Mozart forces in this region, so that probably FREAR will be let run as the only Democratic candidate.

THIRTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republican nominee is IRA A. ALLEN, at present a member of the Board of Councilmen, and said to be touched in its earlier stages with all the Japanese contagious symptoms. He has always been regarded as a member of the Councilmanic "ring," and a very useful member thereof. Having had several interviews of late with Mayor WOOD, it is thought that WOOD, seeing no hope of electing SEAGRIST, the regular Mozart nominee, will now turn in secretly to the support of ALLEN, who is very shrewd and adroit, with more than the average amount of popularity in his District.

Mozart nominally puts forward NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, present Alderman, and widely known as the "Sage of Bloomingdale," to catch the German and Dutch votes of the rag-picking districts. The Tammanyites and Taxpayers have united in support of PETER MASTERSON, who has on several occasions been Member of Assembly, always carrying back with him from Albany a fair Anti-West-Washington-Market and Anti-Commissioners-of-Records character. He is young and ambitious, with sufficient fortune already made to place him above any apprehensions of want. Ex-Alderman WM. B. DRAKE says that as there is a free-fight here he desires to be counted in as the "People's Choice." Taking all the circumstances into view, the election of the Republican candidate appears most probable at present although Dr. SALMON SKINNER has some hopes of changing the face of affairs by taking the stump in DRAKE'S favor. Should he do so, Dr. BRADFORD may perhaps join in the crusade as SKINNER'S first lieutenant.

FIFTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republicans here have made a very fair nomination in the person of WM. HAW, a wealthy and respectable builder, who was a candidate for this nomination two years ago, being then beaten by Alderman OWENS and the influences of the Methodist Church. He is a man entitled, for aught we know or have ever heard to the contrary, to his full party vote, and we hope he may receive it. The Tammanyites have put up against him one of their strongest and most reputable men in the person of ANDRE FROMENT, late Superintendent of Stamped Envelopes, and removed from office by the President for having too much independence of political judgment. FROMENT is a jeweler and watchmaker by trade, but now owns some property, and has not actively prosecuted his calling for many years. He is advocated by the greater portion of the tax-paying interest, irrespective of party lines, and will doubtless make a strong run, though the chances would seem to be that, despite the Methodist Church influence, Mr. HAW will win, if the Democracy should continue divided. The Mozarters are running JOHN KINSLEY, a wealthy City Contractor for opening streets and so forth, who has had exact and large experience of the possible profits to be extracted from a seat in the Board of Aldermen. John is a good-tempered, fine fellow of about forty-five years of age and eminently human in his leading traits. This nomination was originally promised by Mr. WOOD to JOHN S. BATES, Auctioneer, and Mr. BATES, we learn, feels rather sore at being sold out. Had he been elected, his large experience in selling things at public auction, might have been brought into play by Mr. WOOD with reference to the City Inspectorship and the City patronage generally.

SEVENTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

The Republicans here have nominated WM. DURNING, a lumber merchant, who resides and has property at Manhattanville. Mr. DURNING we believe to be a worthy candidate for any party, but his chances of election would appear slim in the extreme—the famous and chivalric HENRY W. GENET, commonly called "Harry," having obtained both the Tammany and Mozart nominations, in a district overwhelmingly Democratic. This District, comprised in the Twelfth Ward, gives another example of the Mozarters deserting the standard and candidate of the Mayor, who wished them to nominate Dr. WILLIAMS. Ex-Sheriff WILLETT, THOMAS VETCH and other leading men of the Mozart stripe, thought the "one-man power" was being carried too far, and so rebuked it by the rejection of WILLIAMS and the nomination of GENET, already the Tammany nominee. Of GENET it need only be said that he entered the Board of Aldermen a few years since, at a time when there was no salary to the office, he being then a young and rising lawyer, with not very much property in his possession. In less than six months, however, he gave proof of his aptitude for legislative duties, by starting a team of fast horses on the road, a fast yacht on the river, and a bank-account fast increasing. "Harry," in some manner or other, possesses a happy faculty of retaining his popularity and friendships under trying circumstances; and should his gallantry ever push him to the verge of importunity, he is never slow to apologize after proper arguments have been presented and made ready.

There is some talk on the Mayor's side of starting Dr. WILLIAMS as an independent candidate against GENET, but this cannot amount to much, as GENET is intrinsically the strongest man in the District, and has the regular nomination of the Mozart Convention, having carried it against the forces of the Mayor and THADDEUS P. MOTT combined. Such are our candidates for Aldermanic honors, and we commend this impartial record to the study of citizens of all parties.

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The above Goods can be purchased at either store,
NO. 380 BROADWAY, and NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
LACE CURTAINS.
We are closing out the balance of our Fall importations of these goods, and will sell them by the pair, or make and put them up with every style of trimmings, AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITION.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 340 Broadway.

310 CANAL-STREET. 310
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

310 BENSON'S. 310
FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer-st.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.
A superb stock of all the LATEST and most FASHIONABLE STYLES.
"Notice our List of Prices."
FINE CLOTH "ARABIANS," with and without sleeves, one of the leading styles of the season, from $5 to $8.
FINE CASTOR BEAVER CLOAKS, very richly trimmed, at $8 50, $7, $8 and $9.
HEAVY CASTOR BEAVER BASQUES, tight fitting and loose, at $6, $7, $8, $9 and $10.
SUPERFINE FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS, the new style, with sleeves and cape, at $8, $9, $10 to $12.
We respectfully request ladies, who have hitherto purchased their cloaks in Broadway and elsewhere, to visit our store before purchasing. Our stock is large, all fresh, new goods, and made in the very best style. Please note the name and number.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents. Wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS—NEW STYLES. ALSO, a great variety of black and colored velvet ribbons and buttons, belt ribbons, buckles, clasps and slides. A large assortment of fancy goods and small wares, zephyr worsted 12½ cents, at KLEIER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices, at retail.
SIGMOND GOGS, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—WE INVITE OFFERS for the Stock and Trade assigned to us by CARSON & BARD wholesale paper dealers. It can be examined at No. 44 Beekman-st. Sealed offers to be directed to BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 128 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, the 4th day of December next. Nov. 24, 1860.
WILLIAM BINNS, } Assignees.
SAML. BATES, }

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GOLD BRACELET, BETWEEN 157TH-ST. and Trinity Church, via 4th-av. cars, or in walking from 157th-st., 6th-av., 21st and 22d sts., to 4th-av. The finder will please return it to No. 121 Pearl-st., and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—TEN COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND Harlem Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1860, Nos. 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 2,358, 2,359, 2,360, 202, 2,104, for $50 each. H. WHITTELL, care of Lockwood & Co., No. 22 William-st.

FURS.

L. J. & I. PHILLIPS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
OF
LADIES' FINE FURS,
No. 60 Broadway, below Exchange-Place,
Are now disposing of their stock at Retail.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new satin for cards, &c. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED, WASHING TO DO IN the house; will give the best of City reference. Call at No. 179 3d-av.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Depôt No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., 3d floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, and would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; or would do the work of a small family. Call at the house of her present employer, No. 149 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at the basement door.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a competent young woman as chambermaid, or to make herself generally useful in a small private family, or to do the work in a small family. Can give good City reference. Call at No. 107 East 11th st., second floor, rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable, competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in fine washing and ironing in a gentleman's family; can give good reference. Call at No. 380 West 35th-st., corner 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant girl in a private family, as chambermaid and seamstress or as waitress; has good recommendations. Call at No. 483 6th-av., near 29th-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a tidy, smart young woman, a situation is chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and washing, or plain sewing; has best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires a situation for her servant, as chambermaid or waitress. Call, for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 13 West 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress. City reference; has lived three years in one place. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A SMART, INTELligent young girl wishes a situation in a private family as child's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; can make all the baby clothing; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork or waiting; can make herself generally useful and obliging; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 139 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young woman as children's nurse and sewing; can produce four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 88 East 19th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTestant young woman, a situation as first-rate cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and capable of taking charge of dairy; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Saturday at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first cook; understands her business thoroughly, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as cook in a private family; she is a competent, good cook, who perfectly understands her business; can give City reference. Call at No. 125 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, to do the cooking, washing, and ironing in a small, private family; is a good cook, first-rate washer and ironer; also, a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook; understands soups, poultry, game, jelly, sweets. City reference given. Apply at No. 10 Amity-place until engaged, third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as cook and assist with washing; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., front basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, in the City or country, as good cook and baker, and excellent laundress; no objection to go as chambermaid, and do the entire washing; wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 29th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as good Cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can make all kinds of soups. City reference. Please apply at No. 22 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small, genteel, quiet family to do cooking, washing and ironing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands the duties of each well. Satisfactory City reference. Apply at No. 419 3d-av., near 30th-st., second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as good cook; she will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 Houston-st., near the Bowery.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable young girls, situations in a private family—one as cook, the other as chambermaid; good City reference will be given. Call at No. 86 Front-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very highly recommended servant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook, and first-class washer and ironer; of neat appearance, economical, truthful and obliging. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a highly respectable Protestant German woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; is a first-rate baker, and understands her business thoroughly. Call at No. 406 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND COOK.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and cook; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; will do a good deal of fine work for wages $8. Also, a waitress and chambermaid; can do the fine washing; or regular waitress and parlor-maid; can take charge of the silver; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 33d-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble English girl, a situation as nurse and lady's maid; she is capable of taking care of a baby from its infancy. Can be seen, this day, at No. 189 East 12th-st., near 1st-av. Unexceptionable City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a steady, middle-aged woman, as nurse and seamstress; is very willing and obliging, and capable of taking care of a baby from its birth; the best of City references as to character and capability. Call, for two days, at 112 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a competent woman, as nurse and seamstress; will take charge of an infant from its birth; will make herself generally useful; good reference. Call at No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery, first floor. Can be seen for 3 days if not engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT WOman wants a situation as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses, or would take care of a baby; can give good City references. Can be seen at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WIDow lady, of ample experience, desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; would prefer the entire charge, or would be a valuable assistant to an invalid mother or a widower with a young family. References of unexceptionable character by families with whom she has lived for the last seven years. No objections to the country. Address A. S., No. 34 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman; is capable of taking entire charge of the silver and the dining-room; has the best City reference. Call or address WAITRESS, No. 106 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, having lost her baby, a few days old, wishes a child to wet nurse at her own house. Inquire for Mrs. DALY, No. 282 Avenue A, one door from 13th-st., top floor.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS TO be had immediately at very moderate wages—German, English, Irish, Scotch—neat, active, capable cooks, washers, ironers, &c. No charge to employers till suited At the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Open 7 morning till 9 in evening.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—WANTED, BY THE advertiser, a situation as book-keeper, light porter, packer, or in any capacity where he could make himself useful to his employers; is a good penman and first-rate references. Address J. D., Box No. 186 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is a good and careful driver, and is perfectly temperate, and understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful, and can give the best of City reference. Address J. L. B., Box No. 209 Times Office, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH-man, competent in every respect; can be highly recommended for sobriety, honesty and industry, by families in this City whom he has lived with for years, and by his last employer, whom he has just left; knows the City perfectly well. Address W. S., care of Chas. Coshead, No. 1,119 Broadway, between 29th and 30th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN'S situation by a young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has lived with some of the best families in the City for the last term of years; can produce the best of City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 198 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a colored man, as coachman; one who can give satisfactory reference as to charakter in horsemanship and driving. Can be heard from for two days, at No. 23 East 16th-st. MR. JOHN WATSON.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN WANTS A situation; is a young man who knows his business in all its branches; has lived with the best of families in the City; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, NOV. 30,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 129 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c.

Consisting of mahogany and rosewood sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, marble-top tables, Brussels tapestry carpets, window curtains, shades and ornaments, gas fixtures, china and glassware, ornaments, &c.

ALSO, rosewood piano and stool, and a variety of oil-paintings.

Catalogues at No. 35 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—VALUABLE PROPerty in the Seventeenth and Twenty-first Wards, City of New-York, belonging to the estate of George W. Geer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

Lot No. 181 East 26th-st., north side, 375 feet east of 2d-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, now under lease at $400 per annum.

Lot No. 208 East 26th-st., south side, 150 feet east of 1st-av., 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep, under lease at $100 per annum.

Lot No. 206 East 26th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 1st-av., under lease at 200 per annum; lessee pays taxes and Croton rents; lot 25 feet front by 98 feet 9 inches deep.

Lots Nos. 242 and 243 on the Bellevue maps of property, formerly belonging to the Corporation, the two lots lying together on the north side of 25th st., 300 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x98 9; lot No. 243 is leased to a good tenant at $100 per annum.

All these lots are valuable for manufacturing purposes. For further information, apply to D. & T. McMAHON, attorneys for estate, No. 241 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 12 and 13, or to B. G. WELLS, Architect, No. 12 Centre-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE TROTTING STALLIONS, FAST ROAD HORSES, COWS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &c.—ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at the late residence of Adrian Martense Tuttle, village of Flatbush, L. I., 3 miles from the Fulton Ferry, by order of Jacob V. Martense, Esq., Administrator, a number of valuable horses, cols, &c., among which is the trotting stallion *Bill Porter*, grey stallion *Young America*, brown stallion *Chancellor*. Horses sired by *Flying Cloud*, horses sired by *Washington*, horses and colts by *Jupiter*. Also, carriages, work horses, &c.; a number of fine cows, carriages, wagons, sulkey, sleighs, harness, robes, bells, &c. The Flatbush-av. railroad cars, from the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, pass the place of sale every 15 minutes. For full particulars, pedigrees, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 369 Fulton st., Brooklyn, and No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau st.:

A splendid VICTORIA PHAETON, with top; nearly new, made by Lawrence to order; has been used but a few times; cost $450, will be sold cheap.

Also, a double two-seat box-hunting wagon, built to order by Lawrence, and in perfect condition, with pole and shafts.

Also, a set of double silver plated and mounted harness, City built; also, one set of single do.

Also, a superb sleigh, made by Lawrence, with robes, bells, blankets, sheets, whips, &c., &c., to be sold without reserve.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, THREE pianos-fortes, French plate mirrors F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., the entire furniture of a family residence, comprising every article in the line, from attic to basement; also, one very expensive jewlers case, 3 rosewood pianos, marble-top furniture, French plate mirrors, beds, mattresses, carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., for account of whom it may concern, damaged on the voyage of importation, one case containing wood and metal clock frames, and one case containing wood ware and Meerschaum pipes.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

LANDS FOR SALE.

3,000 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land, near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the state. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For further particulars inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable prop rty located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full-sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS house on 48th-st., near 8th-av.; also one on 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Would be sold at a reasonable price, or would be exchanged for vacant lots, good bonds and mortgages, and good stocks. Inquire of RICHARD AVERMAN, No. 1179 Broadway, near 28th st.

TO LET

TO LEASE.—SEVERAL LOTS TO LEASE, IN West st., Horatio-at., Bank-st., and on the water's edge. They are admirably adapted for stone yards, lumber yards or coal yards, or any manufacturing business. Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH, No. 778 6th-av.

TO LET.—THE FOUR STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 214 Second-av., till 1st May next, also the furniture and gas fixtures for sale. Apply on the premises, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

TO LET.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF HOUSE No. 125 East 39th-st. TO LET.—The house and stable No. 106 East 39th-st. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET.—THREE STORY AND BASEMENT high-stoop house, 3 rooms deep. No. 238 West 20th-st.; first-rate neighborhood; recently painted. Inquire on the premises, or No. 276 5th-av.

TO LET.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF private house No. 173 Hester-st., containing gas and Croton water; to a suitable person, the rent will be moderate; they may let separate or together.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO Let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, Corner of Grand and Elm-sts., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 6th day of December next, at 5 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with Books, Stationery, and other articles required for the use of said Schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1861. Specifications will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT, ROBERT O GLOVER, RICHARD WARREN, JOHN O'KEEFE, WILLIAM B. EAGER, Jr., } Committee on Supplies.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSals for furnishing Ward School building No. 14, 21st Ward, with chairs, settees, desks, &c., as per specification and patterns, to be seen at the office of A. Mackey, Superintendent, No. 84 Crosby-st., will be received until the 5th day of December next, at 12 M. Proposals must be addressed, "School Officers of the 21st Ward," be accompanied with the names of two sureties, for the faithful performance of the contract, and be left with the Clerk of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all bids, and the contract will be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

E. F. ROGERS, Chairman of Building Committee, 21st Ward Board.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT,

Manufactory and Warerooms,

No. 150 Wooster-st.,

Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.

A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 306 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—EXCELLENT OPPORtunity for an approved party to join an old-established commercial house in this City, the business being steady and regular, paying promptly, with large profits. The special partner, whose term has expired, will leave $40,000 in the business. A gentleman of business experience in this City preferred, and must possess from $20,000 to $30,000 capital.

Address J. L., care of Box No. 1580 Post-office, and state where an interview can be had for reference, &c.

$6,000—ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN three valuable patents for sale at the above price. One has been sufficiently tested to prove its great value; the other two are just ready for market. For full particulars, address J. M., (Post-office Box No. 916,) New-Haven, Conn., stating where an interview may be had.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE,

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET, Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS

DAILY

Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the EAST, WEST and SOUTH.

Will receive goods or orders to "call," at NO. 74 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF OHIO, COLUMBUS, 25th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment or that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 52 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M of the 29th day of NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place; and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890,

2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.

3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1860.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each of as proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on or certificate of deposit of one of the Banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount, of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificate, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such proportionate amount thereof, as at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and allowed on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners, in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

SIGHT BILLS on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland,
In sums from £1, upwards,
Issued by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.

Have removed to
No. 68 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCKS and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price Current issued semi-monthly.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,

No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION, For Cash or on Time.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 8, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1884.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars there for, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York" and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO Nov. 21, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—AT A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the days for the payment of the regular Semi-Annual Dividends of this Company be changed from Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 to Jan. 1 and Jul. 1 in each year, until otherwise ordered.

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the 1st day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in Exchange on New-York at par.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE 18TH DECEMBER ON BONDS OF THE "SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY" will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons, at the office of Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE Merchants' Bank, in the City of New-York has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half (3½) Per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Nov. 28, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY—Corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., Nov. 28, 1860.—The interest due Dec 1 on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at this office, or at the Bank of the Republic. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW HAVEN RAILROAD CO., due Dec. 1, 1860, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and surrender at the Company's office, corner of 4th-av., and 27th-st. W. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1860.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS of every description designed and lithographed by ENDICOTT & CO., No. 90 Beekman-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st. Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL REMEDIES," direct from Dr. Barlow, No. 194 Bleecker st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps; sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain. Diplome ecole des Facultes de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause* or *disqualifications* for marriage, they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery. TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-fail ng remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases..... $3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small..... 9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium..... 27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

INFORMATION FOR THE MARRIED— PHYSIOLOGICAL AND MEDICAL.

THE MARRIAGE GUIDE,

By Dr. F. BOLLIOK,

The well-known Author and Lecturer.

Contains everything which married persons can require to know. It is strictly moral and scientific, although popularly written, and will be found different from any other work ever published.

It is recommended by medical journals, clergymen and physicians.

THE TWO-HUNDREDTH EDITION

Just Published. Revised and Improved.

Illustrated by Colored Plates and numerous Wood Cuts.

Nearly 500 pages, well bound.

Published by T. W. STRONG,

No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York City,

Who will send it free, by post, to any address, for ONE DOLLAR.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven the every youth and man is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRANCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons London, has removed from No. 12 Duane st., to No. 59 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. M. R.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes which should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Nine colored Plates, price $1. Sold by S. S. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Ulcerations of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PRE-PARES the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Any one, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's inscription, All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1 with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, cover all of those intended by them, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York City, to be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

CATARRH AND DYSPEPSIA.—BY HIS treatment and success, Dr. GOODALE has satisfied the community that he understands and can cure Catarrh. This fact should inspire confidence that his new and true theory of Dyspepsia will enable him to cure this disease also. No one who has consulted him and tried his remedies for either complaint will change him to a quack or humbug. He may be consulted at No. 71 Nassau-st., New York. A pamphlet describing both diseases may be had by sending postage stamps.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Sens stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURES.—Elastic stockings, shoulder-brace, abdominal supporters, &c. The galvanic-electric Regenerator cures spermatorrhœa, impotency, seminal losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1851, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—ANY PREPOSSESSING young lady or young widow, of good social position and unblemished character, intelligent, affluent and refined, desirous of obtaining a tender and affectionate companion, would not be disappointed in the advertiser, an American gentleman of this City, middle-aged, (48,) but never married, with a good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, prudent and domestic habits, refined manners, intellectual tastes, Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) some means and of the highest respectability, possessing, in short, every requisite to render a loving, pure, and true hearted woman, qualified as above, happy in wedded life. Sincere himself, no lady will please respond who is not also in earnest. Address, with age, self-description, &c., C. M. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office, New-York City.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fire place, to warm the basement, parlor, and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.

SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

SHIPPING

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT. —For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUSE, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot: to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,

The United States Mail Steamship

ARAGO,

D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which beside other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents,
No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Jan. 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:

Chief Cabin Passage..... $120
Second Cabin Passage..... 70

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..... $110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $30 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 75; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to STEPHEN CROWELL, PIER (old) No. 29 Broadway. The splendid steamship MARION, S. WHITAG, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA'S MAILS.

The mails by the *Arabia* reached this City from Boston last evening at 9 o'clock. They contain but little intelligence in addition to what we have already published. Her dates from London and Liverpool are to the 17th.

The following extracts are not without interest.

English Opinion on the American Election and Disunion.

From the London Times.

Beaten, as far as it appears at present, in the contest, the Democratic Party have recourse to the ordinary device of the party that finds itself the weaker in the Presidential contest—that is, to the hackneyed threat of breaking up the Union. They said the same thing four years ago, before the victory declared for them; and, as their danger is at present so much greater, they repeat their threat with the more earnestness. *We confess that our notions of fair-play are much offended by such a threat.* Those who enter into an election with the mental reservation that they will not submit to the result unless it be favorable to themselves, are guilty of the same kind of unfairness as those who play at cards with the intention of receiving if they win, and refusing to pay if they lose. For ourselves, we confess that we have little faith in these demonstrations. "Threatened men live long," and the American Confederacy is bound together by cords far too strong to be severed by a little idle gasconade. The threatened separation of the South from the North is like the threat of one of our own colonies to declare itself independent. It is the threat of doing a great deal of mischief to themselves in order to do a very little mischief to us. In the six millions of blacks that are within her boundaries, the South has a formidable army of domestic enemies, and if any one wishes to judge of the terror which those domestic enemies excite, let him refer to the frightful scenes which are perpetrated in the State of Texas, with a cruelty which nothing but the most abject fear can account for. There would be little wisdom in seperating from the Free States, who are bound to assist in maintaining the Federal authority throughout the Union, in order the more effectually to isolate the white in case of a conflict with the black population. It can, moreover, hardly be doubted that the Northern Slave States, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri, would become free, and join the Northern Confederation; so that the remaining States would find themselves deplorably weakened, and probably at the mercy of any powerful country that might choose to make war upon them, with the assistance of their slaves. Taxation would increase as security diminished, and the expenses of a Federal Government would have to be supported with resources already severely taxed by the expenses of local administration. Such a Confederacy would have in it none of the principles of increase, while the resources of the North and West would go on multiplying themselves by the same course of successful industry as heretofore.

For these and many other reasons which it is quite unnecessary to expiate upon, we apprehend that the men of the South, however loudly they may talk now, will be in no hurry after election to put their threats into execution. They will think it better to wait and see what kind of man President LINCOLN turns out to be before they commit themselves to a step so dangerous and so irretrievable. The experience of America as well as of England tells them that the occupant of office is often a very different person from the candidate. *While a candidate he has only to satisfy his own party; when in office, he must seek to give reasonable satisfaction to both.* Such, we are bound to say, has been the conduct of Mr. BUCHANAN. Before he was placed in the White House we had many things to except to against him. Since that time he has acted, as it seems to us, with fairness in domestic, and with moderation and courtesy in foreign transactions. It does not follow, because Mr. LINCOLN is elected by persons opposed to Slavery, that he will therefore lend himself to any attack on the property or peculiar domestic institution of the South. His power is exceedingly limited, and if the effect of his Administration should be to place in the Supreme Court of the United States Judges a little less strenuous in their advocacy of Slavery, and to govern the Territories in a spirit a little less in accordance with the creed of the Border Ruffians of Kansas, such enforced moderation will be for the benefit of the South as well as the North, and tend to confirm much more than to loosen the stability of the Federal Union.

Return of the Prince of Wales.

From the London News.

The Prince of Wales brings home, we are persuaded, a heart thrilling with affection for the mighty offspring of England, and a deep respect for that energetic freedom and expanding power. He brings home, too, an intellect sharpened and strengthened by contact with the vitality of a new civilization. He has tested the life and destiny of the New World, in the prairie, in the forest clearing, in populous cities, where but yesterday the pioneer plied his ax. He has seen a nation of soldiers without an army, civil order without a police—wealth, luxury and culture without a Court or an aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with the busy crowd of men without the intervention of chamberlains and courtiers; he has found respect without ceremony, and honor without adulation. He has dwelt, too, in England at sea; and nowhere can he have better learned the secret of England's greatness than in his experiences on board the *Hero* in the Atlantic. It is only due to the Duke of Newcastle to say that the Prince has been singularly fortunate in the selection of a Secretary of State to attend him on his travels. It seems a happy coincidence that at the hour when the royal squadron was making the English land on Wednesday night the Prime Minister was eloquently acknowledging the hospitalities which the Prince of Wales had enjoyed in the United States.

The Prince in America.

From the London Times.

It is not everybody who can best do that which is his most natural part, for it is the highest merit to be just that which a man ought to be. The commonest form of error is to attempt a part not one's own, or to combine two in one. The Prince of Wales has only shown himself in his own proper character as the head of the young British gentry, the future sovereign of a constitutional country, and the representative of an empire whose best interests are to be at peace with all the world, and which neither hopes for aggrandizement nor fears any foe. He has expressed to the Americans the real sentiment of every British heart to that great cognate nation. There is none in which we are all so interested; none the successes and glories of which we all hear with such unmixed satisfaction; none with which we so identify ourselves. The Prince of Wales, while showing the feelings of a true-born Englishman, has elicited the feelings of all true-born Americans, and so brought the two face to face and made them feel they are brothers.

Lord Palmerston on the Prince's Visit.

At a public banquet in London, Lord PALMERSTON thus alluded to the reception of the Prince of Wales in America:

"You have alluded to an event which has awakened the deepest interest in the mind of every Englishman. I mean the visit of the Prince of Wales to the North American Continent. It was to be expected that when the future hope of England visited the subjects of Her Majesty in our North American Provinces he would be received with that enthusiastic affection which becomes a loyal and attached people. Our anticipations have not been disappointed. The reception of the Prince has been worthy of the people who gave it, and honorable to the family of which he is so distinguished a member; and we may hope that that visit will cement more closely those ties which, I trust, are long destined to bind together that portion of the Queen's dominions and the mother country. [Hear, hear.] But we had not an equal right to expect that when his Royal Highness visited the United States he would be received with anything more than the courtesy which civilized nations accord to distinguished members of the reigning family of another country. But I must say it has been most gratifying to witness the cordiality, the heartfelt kindness, the generous hospitality, and I may say the enthusiastic delight with which that illustrious Prince was welcomed by our cousins in the United States. [Cheers.] They have shown themselves, indeed, to be a noble and generous people—they have shown that they have not forgotten the common stock from which they and we have sprung; and, in spite of events which, if not buried in oblivion, might have produced some slight alienation between us, they received our future Sovereign—and I trust that future may be long distant—they received the eldest son of our gracious Sovereign, not as if he were a stranger belonging to another land, but as if he had been born in their own country, and had been a citizen of their own Republic. [Cheers.] I trust, gentlemen, that the remembrance of the generous kindness thus exhibited by the people of the United States will ever be cherished by the people of these kingdoms. I believe the memory of the Prince's visit will long survive in the breasts of the American nation, and that these mutual recollections will tend more closely than ever to knit together those two great branches of the same noble and I will say illustrious stock." [Cheers.]

The Empress Eugenie in England and Scotland.

From the London Times.

Her Majesty the Empress of the French, travelling in the strictest *incognito* as part of the family of the MARQUIS DE LA GRANGE, crossed the channel on Wednesday in the ordinary packet boat *Alliance*, and proceeded to London the same evening. From London bridge station she and her suite went in common cabs to Cuthridge's Hotel in Brook-street, and it was not until they had been there for some time in the hotel that her Majesty's rank was known.

The Empress went out on foot early yesterday morning, and made several purchases in the neighborhood of the hotel. In the afternoon she and her suite engaged some carriages from a neighboring livery stable, and visited the Crystal Palace.

It is understood that her Imperial Majesty visits Scotland in the hope of restoring her impaired health, and that it was originally her intention to proceed directly by sea to Leith. The risk of bad weather at this advanced period of the season decided her Majesty's advisers to select the shortest route, and she will probably set out to-morrow by railway for Hamilton Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton intend to give a grand ball at Hamilton Palace on the 20th inst., in honor of their illustrious visitor.

A letter says that, on leaving the Empress at the railway station, the Emperor went to the Tuileries, where he presided at a Council of Ministers, at the termination of which he left for Compeigne, where his Majesty will remain for a few days. The ladies and gentlemen forming the Court will be the only parties during the stay there.

Garibaldi's Farewell to his Soldiers.

TO MY COMPANIONS IN ARMS: We must now consider the period which is just drawing to a conclusion as almost the last stage of our national resurrection, and prepare ourselves to finish worthily the marvelous design of the elect of 20 generations, the completion of which Providence has reserved for this fortunate age.

Yes, young men! Italy owes to you an undertaking which has merited the applause of the universe. You have conquered, and you will conquer still, because you are prepared for the tactics that decide the fate of battles. You are not unworthy of men who entered the serriee ranks of a Macedonian phalanx, and who contended not in vain with the proud conquerors of Asia. To this wonderful page in our country's history another more glorious still will be added, and the slave shall show at last to his free brethren a sharpened sword forged from the links of his fetters. To arms, then, all of you! all of you! and the oppressors and the mighty will disappear like dust. You, too, women, cast away all cowards from your embraces; they will give you only cowards for children; and you who are the daughters of the land of beauty must bear children who are noble and brave. Let timid doctrinaries depart from among us to carry their servility and their miserable fears elsewhere. This people is its own master. It wishes to be the brother of other people, but to look on the insolent with a proud glance, not to grovel before them, imploring its own freedom; it will no longer follow in the trail of men whose hearts are foul. No! no! no! Providence has presented Italy with VICTOR EMANUEL. Every Italian should rally round him. By the side of VICTOR EMANUEL every quarrel should be forgotten, all rancor disappear. Once more I repeat my battle-cry: 'To arms all—all of you.' If March, 1861, does not find 1,000,000 of Italians in arms, then alas for liberty, alas for the life of Italy! Ah, no! far be from me a thought which I loathe like poison. The March of 1861, or, if need be, February, will find us all at our posts, Italians of Calatafima, Palermo, Ancona, Volturno, Caiazzo, Gaeta and Isernia, and with us every man of this land who is not a coward or a slave. Let all of us, rallying round the glorious hero of Palestro, give the last blow to the crumbling edifice of tyranny. Receive, then, my gallant young volunteers, at the honored conclusion of ten battles, one word of farewell from me. I utter this word with the deepest affection, and from the very bottom of my heart. To-day I am obliged to retire, but for a few days only. The hour of battle will find me with you again by the side of the champions of Italian liberty. Let those only return to their homes who are called by the imperative duties which they owe to their families, and those who by their glorious wounds have deserved the gratitude to their country. These, indeed, will serve Italy in their homes by their counsel, by the very aspect of their noble wounds which adorn their noble and youthful brows. Apart from these let all others remain to guard our glorious banners. We shall meet again before long to march together to the redemption of our brethren who are still the slaves of the stranger. We shall meet again before long, and march together to new triumphs. G. GARIBALDI."

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Quaker City—Effect of the Financial Derangement in the United States—From Six to Eight Thousand Africans Landed, &c.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Quaker City*, SHUFELDT, Commander, arrived last evening from Havana, after a very boisterous passage, having left there on Sunday last, 25th inst., at 12, noon, in a severe gale from the northeast, which continued (with a very heavy sea) during 48 hours.

Nov. 17, 2 P. M., on the outward voyage of the *Quaker City*, in a severe gale, THOMAS MANA, of New-York, seaman, was washed overboard and lost.

The health of Havana was good, and the weather fair during the stay of the *Quaker City*. Business in Havana of all kinds had been generally prostrated by the news of the financial derangements in the United States tightening the money market, and causing a stringency in all transactions.

The sugar market had also been disturbed by the foregoing news, quotations being as follows: Whites, low to middling, 11@12 reals ℔ arrobe; whites, fair to fine, 12⅞@13 reals ℔ arrobe; No. 10 and 11, 8⅛@8¾ reals; No. 12 and 14, 9@9¾ reals; Muscovadoes, none in market. Stock of sugar on hand in Havana and Matanzas, 46,000 against 61,000 boxes same date last year.

Molasses—But few small lots offering, at 62½c. ℔ keg, clayed.

Freights still continue inactive; but few vessels taken up.

EXCHANGES, (SIXTY DAYS' SIGHT.)—London, 13⅛@14⅜ ℔ cent. premium; Paris, ⅛@1⅛ ℔ cent. premium; Spain, 5⅛@6 ℔ cent. premium; New-York and Northern ports, 3@5 ℔ cent. premium; New Orleans, 3@5½ ℔ cent. premium.

We annex the Specie list of the *Quaker City*:

Mr. Charles Meiger..	$2,250	Lima & Vrana.....	7,650
Reynes Bros. & Co...	4,301	John M. Ceballos....	39,212
Reynes Bros. & Co...	3,400	Order.....	10,831
Reynes Bros. & Co...	8,500	Guiet, Savoy & Co...	5,000
Reynes Bros. & Co...	40,060	Renauld, Francois & Co.....	6,092
S. Renaud & Bachem	25,500		
Pesant, Bros. & Co..	7,089	Carrington & Co....	537
Anto. M. Ras.....	1,615	Jones & White.....	359
Rivierra & Hall.....	3,264		
Spofford & Tileston..	15,500	Total.....	$181,891

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Nov. 25th 1860.

Never since I have been a resident of this fair Isle, have I before heard of the landing of so many cargoes of Bozales (Africans) in the same space of time, as have come to my knowledge within the last six or eight days. The intelligence of the several landings reached me with such rapidity, following so close one upon the other, that I was at first chary of giving it credence, and consequently in the last two or three of my letters to you, have avoided all allusion to the subject,—feeling that it was wiser to have my information fully confirmed before giving circulation to statements capable of being contradicted.

I am now however in possession of "proof strong as holy Writ," that *from six to eight thousand Bozales have been landed at various points on both sides of the Island within the last eight or ten days.*

It is difficult to believe—indeed, to speak the truth, I *cannot* believe—that any one of these landings of Africans has been effected without the consent, if not with the connivance, of the Spanish authorities of the various jurisdictions, from the Captain of the Partido (District) to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the jurisdiction; and yet to *prove* this would, perhaps, be a matter of utter impossibility.

This you will the more readily understand, when I tell you that, for a comparatively trifling sum of money, almost any number of witnesses required may be obtained to swear to any circumstance named to them, of which in reality they do not possess the most distant acquaintance. Nor, from the peculiar system which prevails in the Spanish Superior Law Courts, of not hearing oral evidence, is it an easy affair to contradict any evidence so given upon oath, in the form of an affidavit, except by producing a larger number of the same description of witnesses as have given evidence on the other side, and getting them to swear point-blank to the contrary of the testimony that has been adduced by the opposing party; so that, you will see, the man who possesses the longest purse, nine times out of ten, proves the victor in any suit tried in the higher law courts of this Island.

Arrivals in the City.

HON. Preston King, of New York; J. Woodruff, of New Haven; O. S. Ferry, of Connecticut, and J. R. Doolittle, of Racine, Wis.; Lieut. Fleming and D. Harlan, of the United States Navy, and E. Dufournu, of Paris, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Tom Corwin, of Ohio, and Justin L. Morill, of Vermont; Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island; C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; A. Mackenzie of Canada; A. Mitchell and J. G. Inversh, Esqrs., of Milwaukie, and L. B. Frieze, Esq., of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Gov. M. S. Latham, of California; E. W. Lehon of Nashville; B. C. Cross, of Philadelphia; M. D. W. Loomis, of Cincinnati, and Andrew Brown, of London, Esqrs., are at the St. Nicholas.

Lieut. T. H. Larned and T. G. Baylor, of the United States Army; W. McGennigle and L. W. Boyce, of the United States Navy, and G. W. Wilson, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan.

W. Kelly and W. H. Skelhorn, of England, and MRS LOTT and child, of Paris, are at the Everett House Hon. H. E. Boyce of Berkshire, Vt., and Col. Ross, of Rossville, N. Y., are at the Stevens House.

STEALING FROM AMATEUR GYMNASTS.—For a long time past the gentlemen attending the Oriental Gymnasium, No. 48 Bayard-street, have been losers to a great extent by the operations of an adroit thief, who was in the habit of stealing watches, money and clothing from the dressing-rooms. THOMAS CORBETT, a young man who has frequently visited the place, but who had never joined the gymnasium, was suspected of being the depredator, but he managed his movements so skillfully that none of the thefts were ever fixed upon him. On Friday evening, however, a watch worth $57, was stolen from Mr. JOHN J. SHAW, one of the pupils, and it was determined to take CORBETT into custody. He was arrested by Officer GOLDEN, of the Sixth Ward, and at first he denied his guilt, but after spending some time in prison, he confessed that he had, within a few months, robbed the gymnasium students of property value at $1,500. A large part of the money that he thus realized he expended in the purchase of presents to bestow upon a respectable young lady in Brooklyn, to whom he had engaged himself in marriage, and she, upon hearing of his roguery, made such restitution as was in her power. A quantity of pawn-tickets, representing some of the stolen watches, was found at the prisoner's boarding-house, No. 240 Broome street, and the timepieces were recovered. Among the losers were WM. J. RICHES, of No. 49 Wall-street, who had a watch and chain worth $70 stolen; WM. G. BALL of No. 13 Rutgers-street, lost $130 in cash; ROBNEY N. CURTIS, a clerk in the Metropolitan Bank, lost two watches worth $100, and $90 in money, and the proprietor of the gymnasium had clothing valued at $50 stolen. Justice BRENNAN yesterday held the accused for trial.

Thanksgiving at the Charitable Institutions.

Festivals, Donation Visits, &c.

At the various benevolent institutions Thanksgiving Day, which is always the most welcome festival of the year, was a truly joyous occasion. The still and Summer-like weather permitted every one who felt inclined to go abroad, and the charitable institutions were visited by more than the usual throng of sympathising patrons, who gave the best possible evidence of their continued interest in their favorite charities by liberal bequests in money and in articles of comfort for the beneficiaries. At the Five Points there were unusually lively times. In response to the modest appeals of the officers of the Five Points House of Industry, liberal donations were sent in from all the principal hotels in the City of provisions for furnishing the thanksgiving tables. Immense pieces of roast beef, roast turkeys and chickens, boiled tongues, with vegetables of all kinds ready cooked; besides baskets full of pies, puddings, cakes and fruits. With such tempting viands, it is not strange that the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage of poor and hungry children, as well as grown people who had no dinner at home, were seasonably on hand to partake of the annual appointed feast. At an early hour in the forenoon all the children, dressed in their neat holiday attire, were assembled in the Chapel, when they were addressed by Mr. WESONG and Mr. ROCKWELL, the exercises being interspersed with music. Mr. BARLOW, the Superintendent, also gave a narrative of scenes and incidents which he had witnessed during his visits through the neighboring localities, which were very affecting. In the afternoon dinner was served, at which eight or nine hundred children and adults sat down, or rather stood up, and this part of the ceremonies occupied the time until 2½ o'clock P. M. The boys marched from their play-room at the music of the fife and drum, the drummer, a colored lad, exhibiting great skill in the art. The refreshments being concluded, the children and visitors again assembled in the Chapel, where the exercises of singing and addresses were resumed, GEORGE BRIGGS, Rev. Mr. BURTUS, Rev. Mr. FITCH and others being the speakers.

At the conclusion of the exercises paper bags, containing cakes, oranges and confectionary were distributed to the children. Liberal donations in money were made—more liberal than on any former occasion.

At the Five Points Mission, under the auspices of the Ladies' Home Missionary Society, there were the usual receptions of their friends, who contributed liberally in money and substantial comforts for the benefit of the Institution. The children of the Sabbath and day schools were gathered in the chapel, where they sung and recited pieces. The room was tastefully decorated, and in the rear of the platform was a pyramid of toys, confectionary and fruit awaiting the close of the exercises for distribution. A bountiful repast was served in the large room, of which several hundred children and adults partook. The room was appropriately and beautifully decorated for the occasion. Liberal donations in money were received.

At the Island institutions, now under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections there was the customary provision for the children of Ward's Island, and for the inmates of the Insane and other Asylums. Mr. NICHOLSON, Mr. BELL and other members of the Board attended and superintended the dispensing of the bounties provided on the occasion. The Home for the Friendless in Thirtieth-street was visited by a large number of its patrons, and handsome contributions were made to its funds. The exercises were also very interesting.

Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

EIGHTEENTH ANNIVERSARY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the New-York Society for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men, was held Wednesday afternoon at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.

Dr. JAMES ANDERSON occupied the Chair.

The Minutes of the last annual meeting, and of the quarterly meetings since held, having been read and approved, the next business transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following officers were elected:

President—Dr. JAMES ANDERSON.

Vice-Presidents.—G. P. Cammann, M. D., H. D. Bulkley, M. D., Wm. Detmold, M. D.

Treasurer.—Edward L. Beadle, M. D.

Managers.—J. W. G. Clements, M. D., Abraham Dubois, M. D., Joel Foster, M. D., J. G. Adams, M. D., Elisha Harris, M. D., Jared Linsley, M. D., Wm. Rockwell, M. D.

The following is the annual statement of the Treasurer, which has heretofore been presented at the annual dinner of the Society, but the dinner being dispensed with this year, it was merely offered in the Board of Managers.

The funds of the Society, as shown by the last annual report in September, 1860, amounted to $29,179. Of this $28,000 are invested on bond and mortgage, interest at 7 per cent., the balance, $1,179, is deposited on call in the United States Trust Company, by order of the Standing Committee, and bears interest.

The receipts for the year ending September, 1860, were, $2,556 74 from the following sources:

Interest from bond and mortgage	$1,836 00
Interest from other sources	59 24
Initiation, fees and dues	465 00
Life Members	170 00
Balance from last annual dinner	26 50
Total	$2,556 74

Disbursements for the same period were:

Annuities	$275 00
Collecting	21 83
Printing and advertising	13 00
Sundries	3 00
Total	$312 83

Within the past year four members have been elected, making the whole number of members 111.

The newly elected President, Dr. ANDERSON, thanked the Society for the honor done him, in a few very brief and appropriate remarks.

The meeting then adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Thanksgiving Day in Brooklyn.

FESTIVALS—TARGET EXCURSIONS, &C.

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed by the people of this city yesterday. The usual avocations were suspended, and all classes entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. Service was held in most of the churches, which were well attended, and collections were taken up for the benefit of the poor of the respective parishes.

One of the most interesting events occurred at the Elm-place Congregational Church, Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, Pastor. In lieu of a sermon, the society prepared a dinner in the body of the church, for the poor, and hundreds partook of a better dinner than they ever saw before. The main floor of the building was filled with tables, upon which was placed a great variety of edibles, including 125 roast turkeys, roast beef, puddings, pastry of all kinds, sauces, celery, vegetables, and all the concomitants of a well-supplied table. The doors were opened at 11 o'clock, and the tables were full all the time from 12 until 3 o'clock, during which time not less than 2,000 persons obtained a good dinner. The proceedings were opened by prayer and singing, and a short address by the pastor, and at the close the Doxology was sung by all present. Nearly all who joined in the feast were women and children. The whole managements were carried out in an admirable manner, and reflects much credit upon the Society—more especially the ladies thereof, who for the nonce acted as waiters, while their male friends executed the more arduous duty of carving. The scene was one that will long be remembered by those who participated, and those who had the pleasure of witnessing it.

There was an endless stream of target companies, preceded by music, passing through the principal thoroughfares from morning until night, going to and returning from the sparsely settled suburbs of the city.

In the evening balls were given at nearly all of the public halls, and the day from beginning to end was apparently passed pleasantly by all, without a single accident worthy of record occurring to mar the pleasures of the day.

The Beardsley Divorce Case.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The Jury in this case, after being out 32 hours, agreed upon a verdict at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when Judge LOTT opened Court, received the verdict and discharged the jury.

The points presented to the jury to decide, were as follows:

1. Did or did not the said plantiff (ALFRED BEARDSLEY) and MARY ELIZABETH BEARDSLEY, the said defendant, intermarry in the City of Brooklyn, on or about the 14th of June, 1849?

2. Were or were not the said parties hereto, at the time of the commencement of this action, residents of the State of New-York?

3. Did or did not the defendant, M. E. BEARDSLEY, on or about the 3th day of December, 1845, procure the marriage ceremony to be performed at the Eastern District of the City of Brooklyn, between herself and one JAMES FRANCIS MAHAN?

4. Has or has not the defendant, since her marriage with the plaintiff, committed adultery with the said FRANCIS MAHAN, as alleged in same complaint, within this State?

5. Has or has not the plaintiff, ALFRED BEARDSLEY, been guilty of adultery, as alleged in the answer of defendant?

The jury returned an affirmative answer to all the points except No. 3, to which they answer in the negative.

Murder in Front-street.

At 11½ o'clock last night, PATRICK KELLY was almost instantly killed at the rear of No. 31½ Front-street, by JOHN MCCAULEY. The parties had some talk together, when the wife of deceased aroused a young man named JOHN MCTAMNEY, residing at No. 217 Front-street, and asked him to quell the disturbance between her husband and MCCAULEY. MCTAMNEY went into the yard, and was passing between the combatants, when MCCAULEY stabbed him in the left thigh. He threw him to the ground, and MCCAULEY, upon rising, stabbed KELLY in the left breast. KELLY walked to the door of the house and fell a corpse. MCCAULEY escaped in his shirt sleeves and without a hat. The Police were immediately notified, and will probably arrest him during the night.

The deceased KELLY was indicted with GALLAGHER some three years ago, for the murder of HUGH KELLY at No. 12 Fulton-street and for which offence he served one year in the Penitentiary.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

Full Particulars of the Alleged Confession of Mrs. Burch—How the Confession was Obtained—How Mrs. Burch Signed Away Her Interest in Two Hundred Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property—The Transfer of Mr. Burch's Property, and the Consideration Given—Miss Mary Spaulding on the Stand.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860.

SIXTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The testimony in the Burch case this morning was unusually interesting—covering, as it did, the narrative of the circumstances concerning Mrs. BURCH'S alleged confession, and the extraordinary manner in which Mr. BURCH transferred his property, with the consent of his wife, and the manner of obtaining that consent.

J. R Valentine was the first witness sworn for the complainants. He was examined by Mr. Hoyne, and testified as follows: I am a banker; am connected with Mr. Burch in business; in January last I was at Mr. Burch's house; on Monday, Jan. 16, I took the acknowledgment of a deed; I took the acknowledgment in the usual manner, and explained it to her; I have an indistinct recollection of what took place; I was shocked at the misfortune that had just been related to me; I simply recollect that Mrs. Burch implored me to plead with Mr. Burch for her; said she had been very wicked and so on; I went there on Tuesday, the 17th of January, in the forenoon; on that occasion there was a confession in the handwriting of Mrs. Burch; it was signed before I arrived; I went first into the library and then into a bed-chamber where Mrs. Burch was; she was standing; I took the document in my hand and showed it to Mr. Burch; asked her if that was her signature, and asked her if she was willing to swear to the truth of the statement contained in it; she said she was; I administered the oath in due form; there was no one else present; when I was affixing my attestation to the document Mr. Burch came in: I retired and that was all that took place: Mr. Burch took the papers; in the afternoon of Tuesday I went there between 4 and 5 o'clock; when I entered the house Mr. Burch showed me into the library, and said I would have to wait for a moment and see if Mrs. Burch was ready to receive me; I was soon after called, and entered the chamber occupied by Mrs. Burch, in company with Mr. Burch and Miss Fannie Burch; Mr. Burch said, "Fannie and Mr. Valentine have come to witness your signature:" Fannie signed the confession written by Mrs. Burch, and the statement in the hand-writing of Mr. Burch; my recollection is that both of these documents were witnessed at the same time; before I signed as witness I asked Mrs. Burch if that was her signature to the documents; she said it was, and then I signed it; Miss Fannie Burch and Mr. Burch retired when the document had been witnessed; I then asked Mrs. Burch if she was "ready and willing to swear to the confession which she had signed?" she answered that she "was quite willing;" I asked her if she "fully understood the document?" she answered "but too well, but too well;" I then administered the oath to her in the usual manner and form; while I was attaching my attestation Mr. Burch reentered the room; Mrs. Burch went up to him, taking him by the arm, and said something which I could not hear, leading him towards the door; Mr. Burch went out, and Mrs. Burch closed the door after him; there was no one else in the room: Mrs. Burch then came to me, taking hold of me by the arm, and said as near as I can recollect, "Oh, Mr. Valentine, pity me, pity me, pity me; I feel very miserable at the thought of leaving my children." "Do you think my husband will hate me? oh! do not let him hate me—I do not expect his love, but do not let him hate me—I have wronged him, deeply wronged him, and deserve my fate, and blame no one but myself." "If my husband should be sick, or either of my children, won't you write to me—promise to write to me—they surely won't refuse to let me come to them when they are sick." She, I think, again implored me to pity her—that it was hard to leave her children; she said: "I feel much better now that I have told Mr. Burch everything; it has taken a load off my mind, and I feel better now than I have done for years; I often intended telling Mr. Burch everything, but the thought or fear," she said, "of separating from my children, prevented me." Up to this time she had been weeping bitterly and became calm and composed; she then told me that she had been David Stuart pass the window that day with a young lady, mentioning her name, and begged and entreated me to go and warn the young lady's parents, and "not to let her speak to him, or he would ruin her as he has ruined me;" then, apparently in great agony, she exclaimed, "Oh, that horrid man—that awful man; I wish somebody would shoot him." "Don't you think," she said, "that they can punish him—don't you think that they can send him to the State prison; it is too hard that I should suffer while he is allowed to go free in pursuit of other victims." I think she said after this, "Oh, Mr. Valentine, you have no idea of the deceptions he has used towards me, and how long I struggled against him." "He kept continually telling me that he loved me and me only in all the world, and that my husband did not love me but loved another, and he would do so so artfully that I sometimes almost believed it." She then said, "Oh, the villain, I wish he was shot," and wept bitterly, asking me never to pass her on the street, never to shun her if I met her, but to pity her while I condemned her, and to be sure to speak to her. I have used her words; I have some recollection that she spoke to me about what the world would think of her; I don't recollect the words; that's all that I recollect of the interview; I received a letter from Mrs. Burch and recognize the handwriting of the paper presented (a letter from Mrs. Burch to witness, dated Nov. 27, 1859;) I never received but one letter from Mrs. Burch; I handed the letter inclosed to Mrs. Thomas Burch.

The confessions of Mrs. Burch are in the handwriting of Mr. Burch and the other in the handwriting of Mrs. Burch, were then identified by the witness as having been the ones referred to in his testimony.

In the Summer or Fall of 1859 Mrs. Burch called at the banking office; she said Mr. Burch was suffering very much from headache, and she wished me very much to entreat him to go away for two or three months to the East or to Europe; no one else was present that I recollect; I do not recollect whether they had been East; Mr. Burch accompanied me to the house both times; he accompanied me there from the Bank.

Cross-examined by Mr. Browning for the defence—In the morning I obtained acknowledgments of Mrs. Burch's confession; on Monday I obtained an acknowledgment of a deed from Isaac H. Burch to Henry Farnam—conveying the property of the firm and of Mr. Burch—covering the whole of the real property; to the best of my recollection the consideration was "*one thousand dollars and other considerations,*" *that covered his mansion, the ownership in the block of houses on Lake-street*; the reasonable cash value of all the property included in the deed was $60,000 for Mr. Burch's house and grounds; $100,000 for the stores on Lake-street; I have heard that the lease of the ground on which the stores are built is for ninety-nine years, or nine hundred and ninety-nine years; it is for a long time; I believe Mr. Burch's residence was included in the deed; the firm property was included; I explained the contents of the deed to Mrs. Burch; I recollect explaining that part of the property was the firm property, and was put in Mr. Burch's name for convenience; to the best of my knowledge I explained to her that she was relinquishing her dower interest in the property; *I do not recollect of telling her what property was covered in the deed*; I have read the deed—at the time it was written—*do not remember whether Mr. Burch's residence was included*; I know that Mr. Farnam's $1,000 was paid in consideration for the deed, and the deed delivered; on Tuesday forenoon when I went there, I do not recollect that I saw any one but Mr. and Mrs. Burch; do not remember whether I saw any one else; think I did not; the explanation of the deed was given to Mrs. Burch in the hall at the head of the stairs; she was leaning on the bannister; I was standing beside her; Mr. Burch was towards the south, and she stood east of me; she signed the deed in the hall; wrote on the bannister; don't know where she got the pen and ink; she got a pen; did not leave to get one; don't know where she got it or when; she was crying then; this was in the afternoon of Monday, about five o'clock; don't recollect what kind of day it was, or whether the gas was lit; I think I waited down stairs; could not recollect how long I waited for Mr. Burch to come down; I delivered the deed to Mr. Burch the next morning at the banking office, after attesting it; on Tuesday morning Mrs. Burch was not excited; she looked calm and composed; that was when I went to get the acknowledgment of and affidavit of the confession; I only remained a few minutes; I don't recollect whether Mr. Burch went away with me; I think Mr. Burch came in when I was writing my attestation, and I left the papers (confessions) with him; in the afternoon she was calm and composed when I met her; after I administered the oath she commenced weeping; I don't think she signed either of these papers (confessions) in my presence; I have given the conversation with Mrs. Burch in her own words as near as I can recollect; I first wrote down the effect of the conversation a few days ago; I did not memorize it after I wrote it down; I think I told Mr. Burch that Mrs. Burch had virtually confessed the crime to me; I never related to him what I have stated this morning; I think I may have said to others that she told me Stuart had ruined her; not the first time I related the narrative during the last few days, to Mr. Van Armen; I read him the statement I had written of what I recollected.

At this point Mr. Browning handed the witness a law-book, and asked him to read a passage relating to the conveyance of land. The witness read several paragraphs in a clear voice. After Mr. Browning had asked several unimportant questions, he quietly asked the witness to repeat the passage he had just read. The witness, Court, jury, reporters, and spectators all seemed taken aback, and this novel method of testing the memory of the witness created a general stir. The witness, in a confused manner, first attempted to give the substance of the paragraphs, then gave it up, and said he did not know, as he had read it without thinking; he did not understand the contents of it. The testimony was continued as follows:

I do not know that I have told all that Mrs. Burch said; I have told as near as I recollect; I was perfectly calm on that occasion, on Tuesday afternoon I had got over the shock of the affair; I think I did not ask Mrs. Burch any questions on the subject of her troubles; I do not recollect whether I staid at Mr. Burch's house to tea on the Monday or Tuesday; I think Miss Fanny Burch attached her name to the confession first; I think that when she signed Mrs. Burch's confession, the paper was folded down, so that she could see nothing but the signatures; I think the paper was so folded when I signed; I had not seen both papers prior to that time; I had seen one and had it read to me; Mr. Burch did not tell me what the other contained; he told me it was a confession; he said to Mrs. Burch, "Mr. Valentine and Fannie have come to witness your confession; the one he read to me was the one that he had written; I do not think the papers were turned down to conceal the contents from me; Mr. Burch told me he turned them down to conceal the contents from Fannie; Miss Fannie Burch made no remark that I recollect; there was pen and ink in the room when I went there; I do not remember seeing Mr. Stuart that day; Mr. Isaac H. Burch, Mr. Thomas Burch, and myself, compose the Banking firm of J. H. Burch & Co.; there has been no settlement between the firm and the estate of Thomas Burch; I have been a member of the firm four years; I am a Scotchman; I arrived in this country in 1850 or 1849; I do not remember the month, or the day of the week, when Mr. Burch called at the Bank, in the Fall of 1859; I had previously heard Mr. Burch speak frequently of going away—going to Europe; don't know whether he was going alone; she did not indicate that she wanted him to go alone; Mr. Burch went East that Summer.

After some further questioning, of no particular public interest, the witness was placed at the disposal of the complainant's counsel.

Re-direct examination, by Mr. Van Arman—The value of the property of the firm conveyed in the deed was $40,000 for one lot, $8,000 for another, $8,000 for another; Mr. Thomas Burch's interest in the Bank was $135,000; I have no recollection of the other property in the deed.

Mr. Van Arman proposed to show the object of making the deed.

The Court ruled that the witness had already shown the object, in stating that it was an absolute sale to Mr. Farnam for a consideration paid down.

Mr. Van Arman contended that they had a right to show by the witness the object of that conveyance, —the motive of it.

Mr. Browning contended that the inquiry was not proper.

Mr. Van Arman waived the inquiry upon the witness stating that he had no interest in the deed.

TESTIMONY OF MISS MARY SPAULDING.

Miss Mary Spaulding was the next witness called for the complainant, and, as she walked to the stand, was the centre of a steadfast gaze. She was rather plainly attired, and, for a lady of her age, not unprepossessing. She gave her testimony with promptness and in quite audible tones. She testified as follows: I reside at Little Falls, N. Y.; I am 31 years of age; my parents are not living; since their death I resided with my uncle, Mr. Thomas Burch, until his death; since his death I have resided with Mrs. Thos. Burch, at Little Falls, N. Y.; my father was a physician; he owned property with Mr. Thomas Burch; I know the parties to this suit; I know Mr. Burch since my childhood, and prior to his marriage; had frequently seen him, and had regarded him as my uncle, and